

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,876

## Murphy Discusses PLO Role

### Jordan Insists Palestinians Be Party to Talks

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein met with Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy on Wednesday to discuss plans for a U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to advance Middle East peace efforts.

The meeting followed talks between Mr. Murphy, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Taher al-Masri, the foreign minister.

The official Jordanian news agency's report of the earlier talks indicated that Jordan maintained its insistence on an international peace conference and a full role for the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both of those conditions are opposed by the United States.

The agency said Mr. Murphy and Mr. Rifai "exchanged views on matters relating to arranging meetings between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to conduct a dialogue to pave the way for holding an international conference for a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

Such a conference would include "all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization," it added.

Two of the Palestinians put forward for the proposed initial meeting, Hanna Seniora and Fayez Abu Rahme, arrived in Amman on Tuesday.

"All sides are waiting for clarifications to come out today," said Mr. Seniora, editor of the Arabic-language Al-Fajr newspaper of East Jerusalem.

U.S. officials have said they have not decided whether to hold the meeting, sought by Jordan, and would do so only if it would lead toward direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

They said that such a meeting was one option for Mr. Murphy on this trip, which will also take him to Egypt and Israel. On Tuesday, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Murphy would not engage in "indirect negotiations or prenegotiations" with Palestinian leaders.

Jordanian officials hope such a meeting would lead to U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist, opening the way for PLO participation in broader Middle East peace talks.

A senior Israeli official said Tuesday that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had assured Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel that such a meeting would not lead to U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Mr. Peres has said that Mr. Seniora and Mr. Abu Rahme, a lawyer from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, were the only people on the list of seven possible delegates acceptable to him as negotiators.

[Reuters reported from Jerusalem that Mr. Peres had talks Tuesday with the former mayor of occupied Gaza, Rashid al-Shawa, a leading Palestinian moderate.]

[But officials said the two-hour meeting was unrelated to Mr. Murphy's visit to the Middle East. The former mayor said he had discussed matters affecting Gaza but not the possibility of talks between Washington and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.]

### Progress Seen on Taba

William Claiborne of Jerusalem.

Opposing factions in Israel's government are close to agreement.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Vietnamese workman prepares a lid for a box holding one of 26 sets of remains, said to be missing U.S. servicemen, turned over to a U.S. delegation Wednesday in Hanoi.

## Vietnam Agrees to Talks on MIAs

The Associated Press

HANOI — Vietnam made on Wednesday what may be the largest return of remains of missing American servicemen and agreed in principle to hold high-level talks with the United States to resolve the issue of those missing in action in the Vietnam War.

After a brief, solemn ceremony, the 26 flag-draped boxes were flown from Hanoi to the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Center in Honolulu. Vietnamese officials also turned over what

was called "material evidence," including identification tags, from six other missing American servicemen.

Vo Dong Giang, an official in Hanoi's Foreign Office, said that Vietnam agreed in principle to the U.S. proposal last week for a high-level American delegation to visit Hanoi later this month for talks on a speedy resolution of the issue of Americans missing in action.

According to diplomatic sources in Bangkok, the United

States has named as leaders of the proposed delegation Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs; Richard L. Armitage, an assistant defense secretary; and Richard Childress, a National Security Council member.

Excluding Wednesday's return, Vietnam thus far has handed over the remains of 99 Americans, but 2,464 U.S. servicemen and civilians are unaccounted for in Indochina, more than half of them in Vietnam.

## Car Bomb Kills 10 in East Beirut

Reuters

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded Wednesday in East Beirut, killing at least 10 persons and injuring scores, security sources and witnesses said.

The mid-morning explosion in the Christian sector of the capital tore the facades off two seven-story apartment buildings and set them on fire. It badly damaged four other buildings, sent glass flying 100 yards (90 meters) and wrecked about 25 cars.

The radio station of the Phalange, the dominant Christian party, reported that at least 110 persons were hurt, and said the 10

dead included three children. It said the explosives had been in a car.

Lebanon's state radio quoted military experts as saying the car carried explosives equivalent to 440 pounds (200 kilograms) of dynamite mingled with metal shards and shells.

"Whoever carried out such a criminal act would not hesitate to kill his own father or brother," said Joseph Hashem, minister of communications, health and social affairs, who represents the Phalanges in the national unity government.

The party leader, Elie Karam, said

the blast was intended to terrorize citizens into accepting "plans harmful to the homeland."

The bombing came amid political tension between Christian and Muslim factions divided over Syrian efforts to bring about a resumption of talks on constitutional reform.

President Amin Gemayel said last week that he hoped a new political system could be agreed on soon. But rightist Christian leaders have rejected Muslim demands that Lebanon's Maronite Christians give up their control of the presidency.

The bombing Wednesday followed a night of shelling across Beirut's Green Line, which demarcates the Muslim and Christian sectors.

The fighting spread to hills south of the city, where Druze militiamen traded artillery fire with army troops and Christian forces for about two hours, the radio stations said.

On Aug. 2, a car bomb went off outside an office of the powerful Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, causing damage but no casualties.

Christian radio denounced that bombing as an attempt to sabotage moves to end a seven-year blood feud between the militia and Suleiman Franjeh, a former president with a large Christian following in northern Lebanon.

Thirty-eight persons were killed and more than 200 were injured when a car bomb exploded May 22 in Sin el-Fil, a suburb of East Beirut.

## Breakthrough Reported In Treating Liver Cancer

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first effective treatment for primary liver cancer, using radioactive antibodies to attack cancer cells, has tripled the average remission time in a group of patients and dramatically reduced the size of some cancers, researchers have announced.

The technique also seems to effectively treat Hodgkin's disease and could have applications to other cancers and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, the scientists said Tuesday.

Primary liver cancer, which originates in that organ, is the most common form of cancer in some parts of the world, with the highest rates occurring in parts of Africa and Asia. It accounts for fewer than 1 percent of all diagnosed cancers in the United States.

In 104 cases of liver cancer studied since 1979 in connection with the new treatment, almost half have gone into remission and 7 percent are in total remission, the researchers said. The usual remission rate is 15 percent, and survival time is only a few months after diagnosis in 95 percent of the cases.

Under the treatment described Tuesday, one patient has lived with no evidence of cancer for almost four years, and a 15-pound (6.7-kilogram) tumor in another person was reduced to two pounds, said Stanley E. Order, professor of radiation oncology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Dr. Order heads a team that has conducted research at the University of California, San Francisco, and at Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia.

"We have the first effective treatment for liver cancer," Dr. Order said.

In the treatment, patients are given two injections of antibodies containing radioactive iodine. The antibodies seek out antigens, or proteins, on the surface of the cancer cells and begin to irradiate.

This irradiation process is temporary in conventional therapy, allowing cancerous cells to repair themselves. But in the new technique, Dr. Order said, the antibodies "never give up." They continue "radiating around the clock, so the opportunity for repair of the cells is reduced."

Moreover, the new treatment is enhanced by the fact that, when antibody antibodies are injected into a human, an "alarm" goes off, causing the body's immune system to work harder and thus join the radiation in attacking the cancer cells, Dr. Order said.

The antibodies used in the study, called polyclonal antibodies, are raised in several species of animals that have been found to react against human liver cancer cells.

At present, patients must remain isolated for days because the radioactivity from their treatment poses a danger to others. But Dr. Order said the treatment eventually will be available on an outpatient basis, and he added that he hopes that the remission rate will improve as scientists learn more about the technique.

He said that although it is not certain that the radioactive antibodies can combat other diseases, scientists are exploring possibilities.

When 37 patients with severe cases of Hodgkin's disease were treated with the new technique, one experienced complete remission and 40 percent had partial remissions, he said.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be another possible target for the antibodies because they involve the lymph nodes and weakening of the immune system.

The technology "works wherever you put it," said Dr. Order, "and it can go in a private-practice environment as well as a university environment."

The findings will be presented at a health care convention next week in Washington and published later by the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

## First a 'Bang,' Then 'Pain, Pain' Wife Sees

### Survivor Recounts Final Moments of 747's Fatal Flight

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japan Air Lines jumbo jet that crashed Monday night, apparently with the loss of 520 lives, seemed to be flying normally until a sudden, deafening noise occurred above the rear of the passenger cabin, according to an off-duty flight attendant who survived the crash.

The cabin filled almost instantly with white mist, often a sign of rapid decompression. The plane began wobbling through the air and descending rapidly. Passengers put on life jackets and assumed crash positions in their seats. At impact, there were two or three strong shocks.

This account, from Yumi Ochiai, 26, who is recovering from broken pelvic and hand bones, was provided Wednesday by Japan Air Lines.

Searchers continued to find more pieces from the Boeing 747SR's tail section floating in the sea 90 miles (145 kilometers) south of the mountain onto which the jet crashed at about 7 P.M. Monday.

Meanwhile, investigators at the crash site, about 60 miles west-northwest of Tokyo, recovered the plane's two flight recorders and wrapped them in blankets for removal to laboratories, where they will be analyzed.

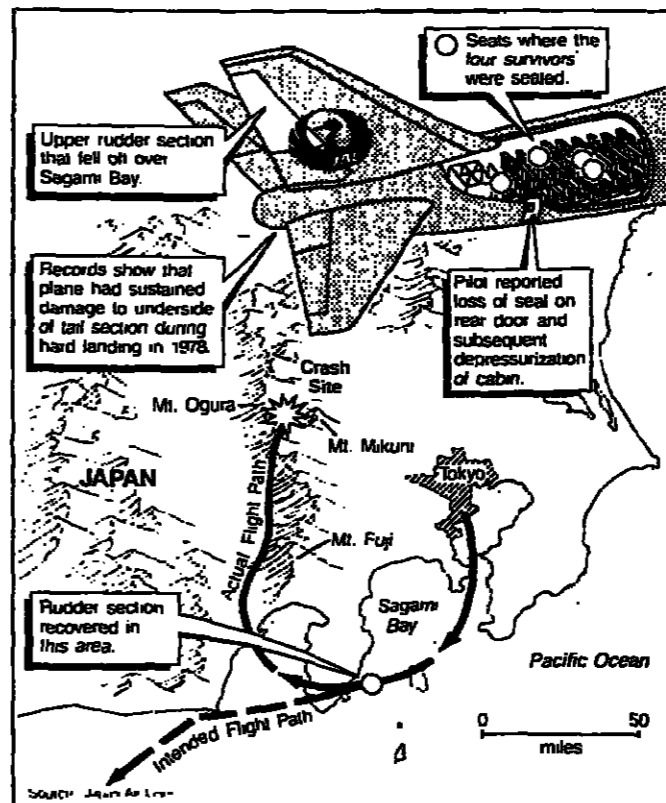
One is designed to record conversations and noises in the cockpit. The other should yield an accurate account of the flight with such technical readings as altitude, air speed and manipulation of the jet's control systems.

Tuesday, a 15-foot (4.5-meter) section of the plane's vertical stabilizer was found in the water. Wednesday, part of its rudder and a glass fiber vent, which channeled exhaust from an auxiliary power unit in the tail section, were recovered.

These discoveries proved that the tail section was heavily damaged in mid-air. That left little doubt as to why the crew was unable to control the jet, but provided no immediate answers as to how the damage occurred.

Before the crash, the pilot radioed a cryptic message about the right rear door being "broken." But Wednesday, Miss Ochiai, who was sitting across the cabin and forward of the door, said she had not been aware of any problem with it.

Transport Ministry officials said Wednesday evening that the door had been found at the crash site, hanging on its hinges and its lock mechanism intact. That cast doubt



The flight path and a diagram of the Japan Air Lines 747 jet that crashed Monday night, possibly killing 520 persons.



Yumi Ochiai, 26, one of only four survivors of the crash found so far, being taken to a hospital in Fujioka, Japan.

on suggestions that it had opened accidentally, and seemed to eliminate theories that it had come free and smashed into the tail.

Speculation about the cause of the tail damage includes metal fatigue, accidental explosion, collision with another object and sabotage with a bomb. Most analysts, however, are discounting a bombing idea because of a lack of direct evidence.

JAL confirmed Wednesday that

the jet, in service nine years, previously had been in two minor accidents. In the first, in 1978, its tail dragged on a runway for more than 400 yards; in 1982, during a landing, the far right engine dragged. However, the plane was later inspected and judged airworthy.

The president of JAL, Yasumoto Takagi, announced Wednesday night that he intended to resign "as soon as the situation has settled

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Japan's Military: Stepchild to Nation's Commerce

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

KAMIFURANO MILITARY RESERVE. Japan — On a cloudy afternoon, seven Japanese T-74 battle tanks designed and built by Mitsubishi are on maneuvers in a wooded training ground on the northern island of Hokkaido. Their crews are getting some rare practice with live ammunition.

One by one, the tanks roll to a firing line. With aim sharpened by laser devices on their muzzles, they lob high-explosive shells at wood and iron plates 1,500 yards away. Many land square on target. As the smoke dissipates, each shot is rated by gunnery instructors who look on like a quality control team on a Japanese factory floor.

Forty years after its surrender ended World War II, Japan again has modern, disciplined armed forces at its command. They have never been tested in battle. But like this tank unit, their preparation shows the devotion to duty and detail that has served Japanese industry well.

Japan, whose constitution prohibits war, limits its military spending to 1 percent of gross national product. Nonetheless, it is conducting a sustained buildup, and its military budget is

now the world's eighth largest. This fiscal year, the budget for its 245,000-member military grew 5.4 percent to the equivalent of \$13 billion. Most other government programs were frozen.

Watchful of Soviet forces, Japanese warships and aircraft patrol deep into the Pacific Ocean. Plans are being made for the defense of sea lanes

forces. More than 80 percent said they did in this year's poll.

For the United States, which maintains 48,000 troops in Japan and is committed by a 1951 treaty to come to its aid in war, the buildup is welcome. It comes as the two governments build closer cooperation between their forces in the field.

Still, the United States continues to complain that the buildup is moving too slowly. This summer, both the U.S. House and the Senate passed resolutions calling for Japan to spend more. Many U.S. officials say that Japan's spending on its military shrinks its international responsibilities and unfairly subsidizes its export industries.

It is difficult to measure what the percentage cap on military spending has meant for Japan's economic revival. But if Japan were to spend at the same rate as the United States, it would need the equivalent of \$65 billion more in tax revenues this year. Thus, that money would not be available for new equipment for factories, research and development, education and other programs that figure in Japan's economic success.

The United States is in large measure responsible for today's state of affairs. After Japan's

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

## INSIDE

■ A Ugandan guerrilla leader accused the new government of bad faith in its negotiations to end the rebellion. Page 2.

■ Despite billions of dollars in federal aid, the U.S. region known as Appalachia remains impoverished. Page 3.

■ A U.S. aide said Washington would stop North Korea from gaining a military edge. Page 4.

■ Social Security, 50 years old, looks forward to the 21st century with renewed vigor. Page 5.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. business sales plunged 2.1 percent in June, the second-largest decline on record, the government reported. Page 9.

■ NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken said that second-quarter earnings fell 32 percent from the 1984 period. Page 9.

## SPORTS

■ West Germany won the 18-nation Admiral's Cup yachting series. Page 15.

## In U.S., It's No Longer 'Unfashionable and Uncool' to Be Older



Bette Davis

By Jonathan Peterson

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A new U.S. television commercial concludes with a variation of Pepsi's familiar slogan: "The choice of a new generation." But the generation on the tube is half a century older than the high-school crowd that Pepsi has championed for years.

In May, Bette Davis, 77, became the oldest person ever featured on the cover of People magazine.

This summer, one of the top movies is "Cocoon," a science-fiction tale set in a Florida retirement community.

Angela Lansbury, 59, is a hit in "Murder She Wrote" on television, where she plays a detective who regularly vanquishes younger villains.

Popular culture in the United States no longer is synonymous with youth. In advertising, television and other areas, Americans have shown a waning devotion to all that is young and a growing fascination for the possibilities of being older.

Part of the reason is money.

According to the Census Bureau, total income for those over age 50 in 1983 was \$777 billion, 35 percent of all U.S. income. Business has begun to pay more attention.

Another part of the reason is the march of time. The postwar baby boom along with its crop of image-making publishers, advertising executives and television programmers is getting older.

So are the generation's pop music stars, once a clear symbol of youth. Tina Turner, Willie Nelson, Mick Jagger, Paul McCartney and Eric Clapton are all over 40, and still popular.

Still another part of the reason is behavior. Many people in their 40s and 50s now act in ways long associated with the very young, joining aerobics classes or pounding the running track.

"Our concept of what a young generation does is dissolving before our eyes," said Peter A. Morrison, a demographer at the Rand Corp., "because old people are doing what only young people were doing before. You can be chronologically old but physically young, and chronologically young but physically breaking down."

The boundaries between youth and old age are blurring.

To be sure, American society is a long way from losing its infatuation with the young or its conviction of the money-making potential of a trend-setting youth culture. But many social researchers and executives in advertising, television and publishing contend that both the hang-ups about older people and the stereotypical portrayals are easing.

In 1978, "when I came to People originally, there was a real reluctance to put stories about older people on the cover," said Patricia Ryan, the magazine's managing editor. "I don't really think about it anymore. We've found they sell fine."

Last year, when NBC introduced a show called "Highway to Heaven," the director, Michael Landon, had to convince executives that a retirement-home setting for the first show would not alienate the younger television audience. "He said the kids would watch it, and he was right," said Ryan.

Our concept of what a young generation does is dissolving before our eyes," said Peter A. Morrison, a demographer at the Rand Corp., "because old people are doing what only young people were doing before. You can be chronologically old but physically young, and chronologically young but physically breaking down."

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Angela Lansbury

## U.S. Expects Pre-Summit Propaganda From Soviet

The Associated Press  
SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan's administration, bracing for a Soviet propaganda campaign keyed to the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in November, has said that the propaganda would hinder progress during the talks.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Tuesday that the United States would have to deal at the summit meeting with a Soviet Union that would go into the talks "with a real sophistication in how to deal with the worldwide media."

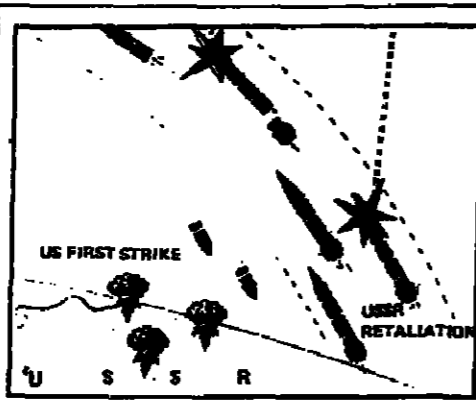
"And we'll be prepared to deal with that," he added.

Mr. Speakes noted that a growing number of Soviet officials have become "regulars" on U.S. television shows in recent months, and have used the opportunity to make policy statements. Mr. Speakes added, however, that the statements "don't hold water."

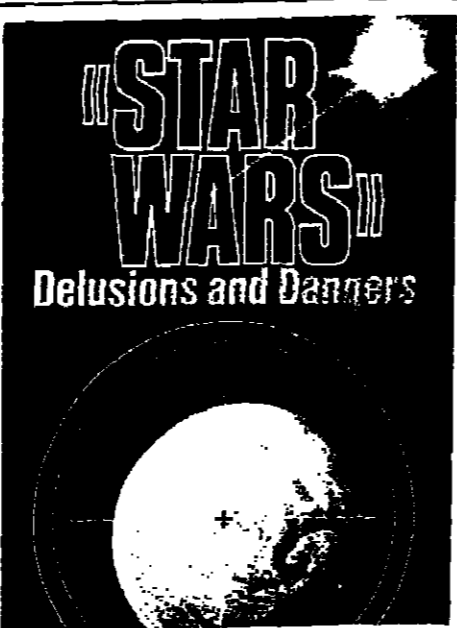
Another official, reacting to a Soviet advertisement in The New York Times and similar moves, said that a public relations battle could hurt the outlook for progress at the summit talks.

"It's obvious it's going to impede and impinge on open and frank discussions," he said, "because everybody will be playing to the media."

The advertisement in The New York Times on Tuesday accused the United States of stalling at the Geneva arms control negotiations. It was a translation of an editorial that had appeared in Pravda, the



The Soviet booklet "Star Wars, Delusions and Dangers" includes a diagram, above, purporting to show a "nationwide" U.S. ABM system. A Soviet advertisement in The New York Times, below, reprinting a Pravda editorial.



### What Holds Back Progress at the Geneva Talks?

Soviet Communist Party newspaper.

Officials said that Moscow was following a pattern set before the summit meetings of Soviet leaders with President John F. Kennedy and President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, are to meet Nov. 19-20 in Geneva.

Asked whether the United States planned a public relations counter-offensive, Mr. Speakes said: "I think if we stick by the president's policy and spell it out in terms as we have, we don't have anything to fear. On close examination, ours will bear up under public international scrutiny."

**Battle of the Booklets**  
Wayne Biddle of The New York Times reported earlier: One of the Reagan administration's

notable innovations in military lobbying and public relations has been the annual edition of "Soviet Military Power," a glossy paperback booklet that purports to detail the full nature of the threat posed to the Western world by growing Soviet military power.

The book's colorful drawings and photographs of the latest Soviet weapons have set new standards in the often deadly realm of U.S. government printing.

Whether the book convincingly conveys its message may be difficult to determine, but the effort is admired at least for its panache.

But Moscow has a counter play. Lately, it has begun mailing to Washington policy-makers, policy-influencers and journalists its own brightly illustrated assessments of the foreign military threat—in this

case a purported threat from the United States.

First, the Russians published a direct opposite of "Soviet Military Power," entitled "Whence the Threat to Peace?"

Then, in the last few days, they mailed to many Washington mailboxes still another booklet, also brightly illustrated, called "Star Wars, Delusions and Dangers."

"We live in a complicated and uneasy world," the text begins. "This pamphlet shows the true aims of the U.S. 'star wars' plan and demonstrates the substance of the Soviet and U.S. approaches to the use of outer space; it contains an estimate of the calamitous consequences for all nations of the U.S. president's strategic defense initiative, which is being carried forward in the setting of a further buildup of U.S. strategic offensive arms."

## Ugandan Rebel Accuses Regime of Bad Faith

By William Pike  
LONDON — Uganda's new military government has failed to show good faith in negotiations to end a four-year rebel insurgency, a senior member of the country's main guerrilla movement said Wednesday.

Uganda's new head of state, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, arrived in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on Tuesday hoping to hold talks with representatives of the rebel National Resistance Army, but guerrilla leaders did not show up.

Erya Kategaya, second in command of the guerrilla movement, in a telephone interview from Nairobi, accused the new Ugandan government of constantly shifting conditions and venues for the talks. Negotiations had been scheduled to take place Tuesday at Arusha, Tanzania, near the border with Kenya, but then the venue was shifted at short notice to Dar es Salaam.

Despite this, Mr. Kategaya said, guerrilla representatives had a plane ready in Nairobi for the trip to Dar es Salaam. He said the guerrillas' plane was refused permission to land by Tanzania's civil aviation authority. Aviation officials required clearance from Tanzania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but this has not been given, guerrilla sources in London said.

In 1979, Tanzania sent troops into Uganda to help overthrow the regime of President Idi Amin. Marshal Amin toppled the former Ugandan president, Milton Obote, in 1971. Mr. Obote, who was returned to power, was again deposed by a military coup on July 26 this year.

Mr. Kategaya, 40, is head of the guerrillas' diplomatic and political committee. He was in Nairobi attempting to set up talks with the new Ugandan leaders. The whereabouts of Yoweri Museveni, chairman of the guerrillas' high command and a former defense minister, are unknown. Last week, Mr. Museveni was Nairobi.

The guerrillas want peace talks in which the army and guerrillas attend on equal terms. They are also calling for an end to corruption and indiscipline in the army and trials for those responsible for the reported murders of tens of thousands of people under the Obote regime.

Mr. Kategaya said that the guerrillas were still ready for discussions with the Okello government but he said, "our military control is stronger than it's ever been."

"Nor is the population impressed," he continued. "They have

not been celebrating as they did in 1971 and 1979."

In recent weeks Paulo Muwanga, Mr. Obote's former vice president and minister of defense, has emerged as a dominant figure in the new government. He is thought to have played a key role in the coup and now holds the post of executive prime minister.

Mr. Muwanga has begun efforts to form a new cabinet. He has avoided including many of Mr. Obote's former colleagues from the Uganda People's Congress and has persuaded the leader of the Democratic Party, Paul Ssemogerere, to join the government as minister of internal affairs.

Many rebel soldiers are former supporters of the Democratic Party and the government is hoping that Mr. Ssemogerere's decision will encourage them to end their campaign. Formed in 1981 the guerrilla movement has grown into a well-organized force of 9,000 fighters.

Mr. Kategaya denied reports that the rebels were tired. "How can they be tired when they are still taking over towns?" he asked. He said he was not worried by the effect on his soldiers of Mr. Ssemogerere joining the military council.

He said the presence of supporters of Marshal Amin in the new government would further disenchant most Ugandans.

Mr. Pike, a journalist based in London, is on the staff of South Magazine, a journal devoted to Third World affairs.

## Uganda Denies Rebels Hold Town

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda's new rulers denied reports Wednesday that rebels had captured the key town of Masaka but rumors that the guerrillas were marching on Kampala caused panic.

Brigadier General Zedi Maruru, a member of the ruling Military Council set up after the July 27 coup, said that the rebels had not captured any town.

Travelers returning Tuesday from Masaka, 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) southwest of Kampala, said that the town, Uganda's third largest, was overrun Saturday night. When Kampala residents heard rumors that the rebels were marching on the capital, they headed home in confusion.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Inquiries Joined in 2 Anti-U.S. Attacks

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The West German authorities combined on Wednesday the search for the killers of a U.S. soldier and their investigations into a car bomb explosion at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base that killed two Americans.

A police spokesman said that Kurt Rebmann, the federal prosecutor, had taken the case of the slain soldier, Specialist Four Edward F. Pimental, out of the hands of the local police and turned it over to the Federal Criminal Office because he saw a connection between the crimes.

The criminal office said it would investigate the possibility that the perpetrators of the explosion had used the soldier's identity card to gain access to the tightly guarded base. Mr. Pimental was killed hours before the bombing last Thursday. Responsibility for the bombing was claimed jointly by two extremist groups, the Red Army Faction of West Germany and Direct Action of France.

### Jail Sought for 3 of Argentine Junta

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — An Argentine military prosecutor has asked for prison sentences of up to 12 years for three former junta members for their role in the 1982 war with Britain over the Falkland Islands, military sources said.

The sources said Tuesday that the prosecutor was seeking 12-year sentences for General Leopoldo F. Galtieri, former president and army commander, and for Admiral Jorge Anaya, a former navy commander, and an eight-year term for General Basilio Lami Doux, a former air force commander.

The sources said the prosecutor, Brigadier General Hector Nicolas Canale, asked that the three be stripped of all rank and privilege. The Supreme Council, Argentina's highest military tribunal, is conducting court-martial proceedings against the three and 13 other officers accused of negligence and misconduct in the war. It began hearing the accused in September 1983, but formal charges were filed by the prosecutor only on Monday.

### Sri Lanka-Tamil Talks Await Indian

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Sri Lanka representatives and Tamils adjourned peace talks Wednesday being held in Bhutan on the ethnic crisis on the island and awaited the arrival of the Indian foreign minister there Thursday to deal with a deadlock, a Tamil spokesman said. The violence in Sri Lanka pits the Sinhalese majority against the Tamil minority's demand for a separate state.

The Sri Lankan delegation questioned our right to represent all the Tamils of Sri Lanka, while we asked them whether there was any use in continuing the talks if we were not considered absolute representatives of all our people," a spokesman said.

The first round of talks ended in failure last month after Tamil groups rejected the government's proposal for limited devolution of power through district councils. A second round of negotiations began Monday.



A soldier presented arms as Pope John Paul II blessed a crowd Wednesday in Bangui, Central African Republic.

### Pope Preaches Monogamy to Africans

BANGUI, Central African Republic (UPI) — Pope John Paul II called for an end to polygamy Wednesday when he visited the Central African Republic, a nation where one of every three men has more than one wife. "Do not ignore the sacrament of marriage that Christ has instituted to sanctify the lifelong union of men and women," he told the congregation at an outdoor Mass in Bangui. Among non-Christians, who account for three-quarters of the nation's 2.8 million people, marriage usually is a matter of contract between clans and is recognized only once a woman has given birth.

The pope, midway through a 12-day tour of seven African states, flew Wednesday from Cameroon to Bangui, where he was greeted by the military ruler of Central African Republic, General Andre Kolingba. The pope spent six hours in Bangui and then left for Zaire.

### Asians Urged to Carry Military Burden

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Vice President George Bush, marking the 40th anniversary of Japan's defeat in World War II, said Wednesday that the era of U.S. dominance in the Pacific was ending and urged Asian nations to carry more of the military burden. "It is up to the other nations of the region to carry more of the burden for preserving the peace," he said in remarks prepared for delivery at a San Francisco ceremony marking V-J (Victory over Japan) Day on Aug. 15, 1945, when the fighting stopped in the war between the United States and Japan. Mr. Bush paid tribute to the 300,000 Americans who died in the war. The text of his speech was released by his office here.

He also criticized U.S. leaders who had left the country unprepared for Japan's surprise strike against the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on Dec. 7, 1941, drawing the United States into conflict against Germany and Italy, as well as Japan. "Let us on this day of remembrance pledge that we as a nation will never fall prey to complacency and unpreparedness again," Mr. Bush said.

### For the Record

Radiation levels far below any danger point were found in New York City's water supply. The tests by a federal agency were made because an elevated level of plutonium showed up in an earlier sampling. (NYT)

A West German court in Dinslaken sentenced a former concentration camp guard, Heinz-Günther Wisner, 68, on Wednesday to five years in prison on charges of aiding and abetting the murder of Jews. (Reuters)

### Wife Sees Mandela in Prison

(Continued from Page 1)  
Cape Town. The 67-year-old leader of the African National Congress, the exiled guerrilla movement fighting to end white-minority rule, is serving a life sentence for sabotage.

"It wasn't a special meeting because Mrs. Mandela still has allocated visits to use up," the spokesman said.

Radio reports said the meeting was unscheduled and was linked to Mr. Mandela's "imminent" release. In the black township of Duncan Village at East London, in Cape province, police said they shot and killed a black youth hurling rocks and a railroad policeman shot and killed a black man who was in a group fire-bombing his home.

In Sterkstroom near Port Elizabeth, also in Cape province, police shot and killed another black rioter. In a township near Durban, police found the body of a black man who had apparently been stabbed to death. Early Wednesday, a bomb ex-

### Gems Stolen in New York

NEW YORK — A diamond broker lost gems valued at about \$1 million when a businessman disappeared with them while supposedly showing them to a customer.

## Walesa Marks 5th Anniversary of Strikes in Poland

The Associated Press  
GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa placed flowers Wednesday at a monument to slain workers outside the Lenin Shipyard to mark the fifth anniversary of the start of the strikes that led to creation of the Solidarity free trade union.

Mr. Walesa, who headed the union until it was outlawed following the imposition of martial law in 1981, was applauded by about 100 supporters and shipyard workers as he walked from the main shipyard gate to the monument.

The monument, composed of three crosses, was built in 1980 under Solidarity pressure to commemorate the scores of workers killed in clashes with security forces in Gdansk in December 1970.

Mr. Walesa wore a white Soli-

darity T-shirt with the words "L'Homme de Fer" written across it. That is the French title of the Polish film "Man of Iron" directed by Andrzej Wajda about the creation of Solidarity.

The August 1980 strike at the shipyard lasted 17 days and ended with the signing of an agreement between workers and Poland's Communist government giving workers the right to form independent trade unions.

Solidarity, which claimed 10 million members before it was outlawed, was the only independent trade federation formed in Eastern Europe since World War II. Martial law was lifted in 1983.

Mr. Walesa, a 41-year-old electrician at the shipyard, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983 for his leadership of Solidarity.

Scores of uniformed police patrolled the plaza and streets near the monument as Mr. Walesa emerged from work but did not prevent him from placing the flowers.

Mr. Walesa placed a large bouquet of pink and red roses underneath a plaque on the monument inscribed with the name Solidarity. He then bowed his head in silent tribute to the slain workers before raising his hand in a victory sign and leading the crowd in singing the Polish national anthem.

"Thank you very much," Mr. Walesa said to the crowd before leaving, flanked by aides. He made no further remarks.

**Agreement Called a Mistake**  
Wladyslaw Gomulka, the late Polish leader removed from power

in 1970, was reported by a newspaper Wednesday as having said before his death that the 1980 government agreement with the free trade union was a mistake. Reuters reported from Warsaw.

The anniversary was ignored by the official press. But the Przegląd Tygodniowy weekly newspaper said Mr. Gomulka told a journalist that the authorities should never have signed the accords that created Solidarity because they were impossible to carry out.

Jan Ptasinski wrote that Mr. Gomulka told him: "The government should have been able to say, 'This is unrealistic.' " Mr. Gomulka died in 1982. He was twice the leader of Poland, and twice removed from power. After a period of disgrace and obscurity, his reputation has been officially rehabilitated.

## Survivor Tells of Jet's Crash

(Continued from Page 1)  
down," he said he wanted to take responsibility. Such resignations are common in Japanese business and politics.

Miss Ochiai and three other survivors were found in the wreckage on Tuesday morning. No more survivors were found Wednesday and it is believed that only four of the 524 people aboard the plane lived through the crash.

One hundred twenty-one bodies or fragments of bodies were flown by helicopter Wednesday from the mountain to the nearby town of Fujioka. Twenty-five bodies were reported to have been identified.

The jet took off from Tokyo's Haneda Airport at 6:12 on Monday evening to make the 50-minute flight to Osaka.

Miss Ochiai told JAL officials that she was seated in row 56, fourth from the tail of the plane and not row 54, as first reported. She said she was reading a magazine when she heard a terrific "bang" from above her, about 6:25. "It hurt my ears," she was quoted as saying.

"At the same time, the interior of the cabin turned white," she said. Rapid decompression often can cause moisture in the air to turn into vapor, aviation experts say. She noticed that a section of the cabin ceiling near a rear lavatory had been knocked out of position and that an air vent beneath one of the cabin crew's seats had opened.

The vents function to equalize pressure in different compartments of a plane in the event of depressurization in one.

Oxygen masks dropped from above the seats and a recorded announcement on their use began to play. The plane began what Miss Ochiai called a "Dutch roll," rolling simultaneously from wing tip to wing tip and from nose to tail.

After a while, she saw Mount Fuji, which is about 60 miles southwest of Tokyo, out of a left-side window and concluded that the jet was going back to Haneda. "Oxygen ran out after ten minutes but there was no trouble breathing," she said.

A flight attendant announced the plane was experiencing an emergency. Miss Ochiai helped a woman attendant on duty show passengers how to get into life vests and take up crash positions.

Miss Ochiai then put on her own belt and assumed the crash position. The plane began descending sharply. When it hit the ground, "there were two or three strong shocks. Seats and cushions flew all around me," she said.

When the motion stopped she realized that a seat was on top of her. "I felt like my stomach had been torn apart. Pain, pain. With a lot of effort, I finally succeeded to get rid of my belt but my body was between two chairs. I couldn't move." Sometime later, she saw helicopters overhead and waved her hand, but they did not seem to notice. Gradually, she fell unconscious.

Her place in the wreckage was not threatened by the fact that she heard men's voices and realized it was morning. The voices were those of rescuers, who pulled her clear and flew her by helicopter to a hospital.

Mr. Perts was said to hope that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt would agree to the reversal in the order of normal processes, thereby moving Egypt and Israel closer to the normalization of relations called for in their 1979 peace treaty.

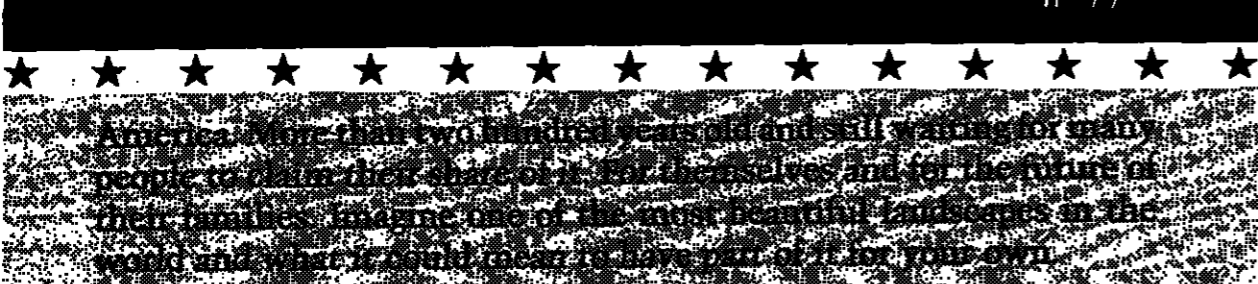
Mr. Mubarak has insisted that the Tabat dispute be resolved in international arbitration, a position to which Mr. Perts and the Labor alignment ministers have been generally agreeable. But they have been unable to accept because of opposition by Likud ministers, led by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

When the motion stopped she realized that a seat was on top of her. "I felt like my stomach had been torn apart. Pain, pain. With a lot of effort, I finally succeeded to get rid of my belt but my body was between two chairs. I couldn't move." Sometime later, she saw helicopters overhead and waved her hand, but they did not seem to notice. Gradually, she fell unconscious.

Her place in the wreckage was not threatened by the fact that she heard men's voices and realized it was morning. The voices were those of rescuers, who pulled her clear and flew her by helicopter to a hospital.

Early Wednesday, a bomb ex-

## Own land in the great American West



What more perfect way to stake your claim than by purchasing five glorious acres in the Colorado Rockies for yourself and those you love. At Sangre de Cristo Ranches you can still own a sizeable piece of America at a very modest cost and on easy credit terms. This is scenic land in one of the fastest-growing states in the USA, a piece of the unspoiled, romantic old Southwest.

Sangre de Cristo Ranches is a subsidiary of Forbes Inc., publishers of the highly respected American business and financial publication, FORBES MAGAZINE. The land being offered for sale to you is a part of the huge 258,000-acre Forbes Trinchera Ranch, one of the oldest of the remaining big ranches in America. A sportsman's paradise in all seasons for hunting, fishing, riding, hiking and boating. With fine skiing less than 50 miles away, the ranch ranks among the world's best-known preserves for deer, elk, game birds and other wildlife.

You can own majestic mountain views of Trinchera Peak and Mount Blanca (higher than Pikes Peak) which stand as silent sentinels protecting the rolling foothills and

valley that make up our Sangre de Cristo Ranches.

The land lies about 200 miles southwest of Denver, just east of US Route 160... the Navajo Trail. Its town is historic Fort Garland, the last command of Kit Carson.

For as little as \$4,500 total cash price you can purchase your own 5-acre Sangre de Cristo Ranch, with payments as low as \$45 monthly.

Important money-back and exchange privileges backed by FORBES MAGAZINE's distinguished reputation have contributed much to the great success of this unusual land offering.



For complete details on this wonderful opportunity, without obligation, please fill in and mail coupon today.

### FORBES EUROPE

SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES INC.  
P.O. BOX 88  
LONDON SW11 9UT  
ENGLAND

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



R 285

Obtain the Property Report required by Federal law and read it before signing anything. No Federal agency has judged the merits or value, if any, of this property. Equal Credit and Housing Opportunity

### UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELOR'S • MASTERS • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.  
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.  
Los Angeles, California  
90048, Dept. 23 U.S.A.

### BACHELOR, MASTER, DOCTORATE

TAKE A DECISION. This year, and experience an education that will give you the skills and knowledge you need to succeed in your career. Send your resume today for a free evaluation. For the East Coast Edition, contact: University of the Pacific, 212-278-1094, 3800 University Blvd., Berkeley, CA 94702.

While in Madrid Remember... GRASSY

## Appalachia's Problems Defy Aid Effort

By Ben A. Franklin  
New York Times Service  
LOGAN, West Virginia — A new concrete highway near here, Appalachian Corridor G, curves smoothly through wide, newly blasted granite canyons and soars over resculpted green mountains.

But then, repeatedly, barricades appear, and the concrete ends. Long, tortuous stretches over the steepest mountains still are traversed by the twisting, pot-holed two-lane blacktop of old U.S. Route 119.

The sections of four-lane highway are symbolic of the billions of federal dollars invested over the past 20 years in development programs aimed at poverty in Appalachia, a keystone of President Lyndon B. Johnson's vision of a Great Society.

And the frequent breaches in the highway are testimony to the unfulfilled promise of the Appalachian recovery and development plan that attracted more than \$15 billion to the region, which includes 20 million people in 13 states.

Johnson signed the Appalachian Regional Development Act on March 9, 1965, declaring optimistically, "The dole is dead." The act established the first major Great Society program under a new Appalachian Regional Commission, assigned to bring industry, jobs and government services to an impoverished, neglected region.

That the "development highways," including Corridor G, are not the only unfinished work here is evident by the lack of many basic public services.

Close beside the unimproved two-lane stretch of Corridor G that threads through Logan and its gritty, coal-tipple outskirts, a dozen

reclaimed five-gallon paint cans stand beneath the high wall of a sheer rock outcrop. Spring water dribbling from the rock face slowly fills the cans for some of the thousands in Logan County who are without potable water in their houses.

The plastic pails also catch the black dust swirling off speeding 40-

five births in 1965 to 10.6 in 1984; the Appalachian infant death rate dropped in the same period from nearly 27 per 1,000 births to 12.1.

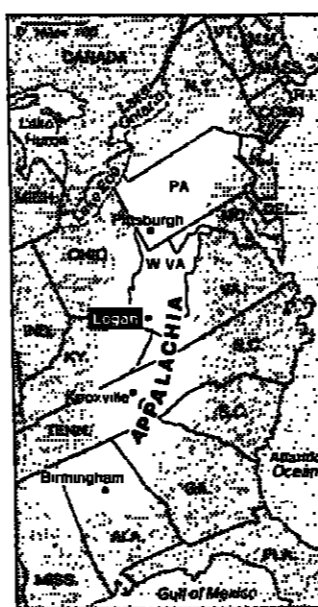
But other numbers published by the commission show that in nearly half of the 397 counties across the 13 states that make up official Appalachia — from western New York to northeastern Mississippi

1980 to February 1985, Appalachian payrolls declined by 26,000. Recent Census Bureau figures show that the permanently jobless are beginning again the pattern of migration to other regions that dramatically marked the decades before the commission was started.

Contrary to Johnson's 1965 declaration, "the dole" in Appalachia is far from dead. From 1970 to 1980, while the cost of welfare payments nearly quadrupled for the nation as a whole, it increased four and half times in the Appalachian region. By 1984, measured by payments under six major welfare programs, including food stamps, school lunches and public assistance, Appalachian beneficiaries were receiving \$219 per capita in federal assistance as against \$209 per capita across the United States.

President Ronald Reagan has said repeatedly that the Great Society programs were a failure, and none more so than the commitment by the administrations of Presidents Johnson and John F. Kennedy to Appalachia. Such regional development programs "serve no national economic purpose but instead cater, at taxpayer's expense, to local and regional political interests," the Reagan budget statement said this year.

The Reagan administration has unsuccessfully proposed eliminating the Appalachian Regional Commission each year since Mr. Reagan took office in 1981. Funds appropriated to the commission have been cut from \$358 million in 1981 to \$149 million this year. The budget submitted to Congress by the administration for the fiscal year 1986 contained no appropriation for the commission, only a request that it be terminated.



Logan, West Virginia, is near the center of the region known as Appalachia.

The budget plan passed recently by the House of Representatives and the Senate includes a \$120-million spending ceiling for the commission for the fiscal year 1986. In the fall, the appropriation committees of both houses are expected to approve at least that amount. The final figure will come out of a Senate-House conference committee, which, in the past, has been the salvation of the commission.

"President Reagan is going to balance his budget on the backs of these people," said Dr. Spurlock, the Logan County official, in an interview. "It's easy for people to sit in judgment up there in Washington and whack the budget, but down here it's people who are being whacked."

## Reagan Plans to Force Domestic Cuts Through Appropriations Bills in Fall

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan plans to use the appropriations process this fall to seek deeper cuts in domestic spending than those contained in the congressional budget compromise, White House officials said.

After a 90-minute telephone conference Tuesday involving administration officials here and in Washington, the president's spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that in many cases Mr. Reagan would seek to hold domestic spending to levels contained in the Senate's budget resolution earlier this year.

This would be lower for many domestic programs than the final House-Senate compromise approved early this month.

The congressional budget resolution sets spending targets, but actual spending is set by appropriations bills. The president does not sign the congressional budget resolution, but can veto the appropriations bills.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan and his advisers would take a close look at all appropriations bills that come through, "with an eye toward overruns on spending."

"The president will be prepared to veto," Mr. Speakes said, "and I would expect — unless Congress toes the line on spending — that you will see a number of vetoes this fall."

He said Mr. Reagan would seek to hold spending very close to the line of the Senate resolution, "which is the only agreement that will be able to produce true deficit reduction."

A senior White House official said that Joseph R. Wright Jr., acting director of the Office of Management and Budget, had been directed in Tuesday's meeting to examine pending appropriations bills and reach agreement with key members of Congress on their actual size. But if there is no agreement, the stage would be set for possible later vetoes. The official said Mr. Reagan would detail his plans to Senate Republicans at a White House meeting on Sept. 11.

The official also said the White House was undertaking a legal

study on possible cancellation of spending already approved by Congress.

The developments Tuesday gave the strongest signal yet that Mr. Reagan is heading for a confrontation with Congress over spending this fall. In past years, Mr. Reagan negotiated his differences over spending bills and rarely vetoed them.

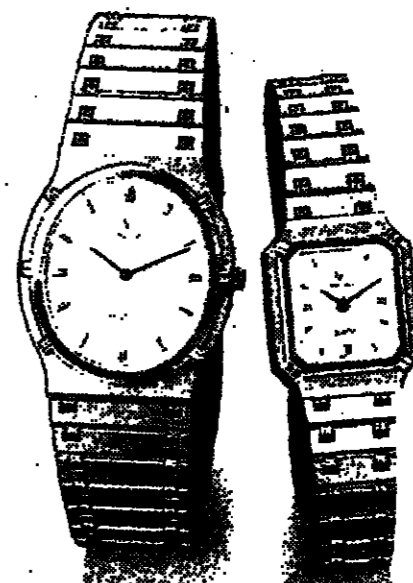
But some administration officials fear a series of vetoes could be politically risky. Such a strategy, they say, would antagonize Democrats whose support is needed for

Mr. Reagan's other domestic priority, revising the tax code.

When Congress approved the budget compromise on Aug. 1, Mr. Reagan said it marked only a beginning. He had praised Congress for not including a tax increase, and said the compromise was consistent with the philosophy of his own February budget request. But he promised at the time to seek deeper spending cuts.

Mr. Reagan was not involved in Tuesday's meeting. He worked in his office in the morning and later walked around his ranch.

CONCORD  
LA COSTA



Concord® La Costa™ Collection.  
Water-resistant, shock-resistant, quartz. Rugged yet refined.  
A timepiece of unmistakable beauty: Hand-carved and crafted in Switzerland.

CHAUMET

PARIS 12 place Vendôme • LONDON 178 New Bond Street •  
BRUSSELS 82 avenue Louise • GENEVA 2 rue du Rhône •  
NEW YORK 48 East 57th Street

## U.S. Unaware Of Danger of Leaked Gas

By Michael Wines  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officials of Union Carbide Corp. apparently did not inform the Environmental Protection Agency of health hazards posed by aldicarb oxime, although the company had laboratory evidence that the chemical potentially could cause major injury.

Aldicarb oxime injured 135 persons after leaking Sunday from the company's factory in Institute, West Virginia.

The apparent reporting lapse raises questions about whether Union Carbide obeyed a federal law, the 1976 Toxic Substances Control Act, which requires immediate disclosure to the EPA whenever a chemical is found to pose a significant risk of human injury, according to two EPA officials who asked not to be identified.

Union Carbide's own internal ratings show aldicarb oxime "can produce major injury" when accidentally released. The company said Tuesday that animal tests indicated it is highly toxic, although only one-tenth as toxic as methyl isocyanate, the chemical that killed at least 2,000 people in December in Bhopal, India.

However, EPA officials said Tuesday that they were unaware of those studies. The only information in agency files are 1974 studies, financed by Union Carbide, that show the chemical is mildly toxic when fed to laboratory animals.

EPA officials consider failure to report hazards a serious violation of the Toxic Substances Act. Last March, the agency fined Union Carbide \$3.9 million, the largest penalty of its type, for a "clear violation" of the notification rules after the company waited four years to turn over evidence that one of its chemicals causes cancer in laboratory animals.

The reporting issue seems certain to intensify the debate in Institute and in Washington over whether Union Carbide executives have fully disclosed what the company knows, both about aldicarb oxime and about the accident Sunday. Company spokesmen have tried to minimize the scope of the accident, calling it at one point "a little leak" of a moderately toxic eye irritant.

2d Leak Is Reported

Another Union Carbide plant leaked a nontoxic but irritating gas Tuesday night, causing nausea, difficulty in breathing, and eye and throat discomfort to about 50 residents of an area south of Charleston, West Virginia, Reuters reported.

A company spokesman said that about 1,000 gallons (about 3,776 liters) of a chemical mixture that included a hydraulic brake fluid, sulfuric acid, and isopropanol, a solvent, were spilled into the Kanawha River. "There is no reason for alarm," he said. "It is not a dangerous gas."

An officer of the state police, Corporal D.E. Cook, said the leak was contained after about two hours and there were no reports of serious injuries or illnesses.

## N.Y. Hospitals to Ask Families for Organs of Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hospitals in New York State will be required as of Jan. 1 to ask families for organ donations whenever a patient dies. The rule is the result of a new state law that is intended to increase the availability of scarce organs for transplants by taking the onus off doctors and hospital administrators who are reluctant to intrude on a family's grief.

Hospitals soon will be given a series of guidelines telling them how to comply with the regulation, State Health Department officials said Tuesday.

Legislative sponsors of the rule said that the state had had a chronic shortage of hearts, livers and kidneys for transplantation.

Hospital officials in Oregon, the only other state so far to require that organs be solicited from surviving families, said that the new regulation there could increase the number of available organs in that state fivefold.

The New York law is one in a series of health bills signed by Governor Mario M. Cuomo on Aug. 2. State health officials said the new regulation effectively cuts through the reluctance by hospitals to deal with the highly sensitive issue by requiring them to solicit an organ donation, even if it means intruding on a family's grief.

They said that physicians had been particularly reluctant to ask for organs when a child died.

Another new law authorizes medical examiners to provide to eye banks the names of those undergoing autopsies so that the eye banks can get permission from families to obtain tissues for cornea transplants.

If the medical examiner or the hospital knows that the surviving family or the person who died posed organ or tissue donations or

if they violated their religious beliefs, then the request does not have to be made.

Moreover, any request for an organ can simply be denied by surviving relatives, even if the person who died signed approval.

Frances Tarlton, a spokesman for the State Health Department, said that any hospital that violated the regulation would be subject to a \$1,000 fine.

## J. Willard Marriott, 84, Dies; Built Global Chain of Hotels

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — John Willard Marriott, 84, chairman of one of the world's biggest hotel chains, died Tuesday at his summer home in New Hampshire, apparently of a heart attack.

His Washington-based company grew to include chains of restaurants as well as airline and institutional feeding services.

A prominent leader in the Mormon Church and an active Republican, Mr. Marriott was chairman of the board of Marriott Corp., although he turned over the active management of the company in 1972 to his son, J. Willard Marriott Jr., who is president and chief executive officer.

The Marriott Corp., one of the largest U.S. hotel chains, operates 125 hotels, as well as convention and recreational complexes, and 2,500 fast-food restaurants. The corporation also is one of the country's top providers of food service management and in-flight catering.

Mr. Marriott was prominent in Republican Party fund-raising circles and had served as chairman of President Richard M. Nixon's inaugural committee in 1968 and in 1972.

Other deaths:

Xiao Hua, 69, former director of the political department of the Chinese armed forces and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, Monday. He was purged during the Cultural Revolution.

tion in 1967 but reappeared on the political scene in 1974.

S. Paul Johnston, 86, former director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and an authority on air power who advised Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, Friday in Easton, Maryland.

Milton Greene, 63, a Hollywood and New York portrait photographer known for his photographs of Marilyn Monroe, Thursday of cancer in Los Angeles. He also co-produced "The Prince and the Showgirl," in which Miss Monroe starred with Laurence Olivier in 1957.

Jimmy Stokley, 42, former lead singer for the band Exile, Tuesday in Richmond, Kentucky. He gained fame with the rock hit "Kiss You All Over" in 1978.

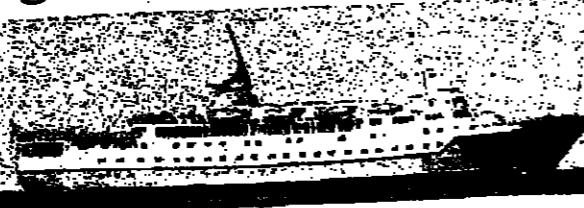
## Former Clerk for CIA Pleads Guilty in Spy Case

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former clerk for the CIA, Sharon M. Scranage, accused of engaging in espionage while she was serving in Ghana, pleaded guilty to two counts of identifying a U.S. intelligence agent.

The defendant pleaded not guilty Monday to 16 counts of espionage, conspiracy and unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

For an unforgettable  
Aegean Cruise...  
go AQUARIUS



We could sing our own praises about our luxury cruise ship — but we'd rather you did!

Join us on a 7-day cruise to the Aegean islands and Turkey on the acknowledged favorite of discriminating cruise travellers. Sailings from Piraeus, Greece, every Friday.

Consult your travel agent for more details or send in the coupon below:

To: HELLINIC MEDITERRANEAN LINES - P.O. 57, PIRAEUS, GREECE.  
Please send me your "Aquarius" brochure with no obligation.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

While  
in Madrid  
Remember...

GRASSY  
Jewels-Works of Art-Watches

Main distributor:  
PIAGET - BAUME & MERCIER - ROLEX  
Gran Via, 1. Tel. 252 10 07.

28013 MADRID



C.P.O. Box 2810, 8269 Seoul, Korea  
TLX: DAEWOO KZ331-4

DAEWOO

# U.S. Aide Vows Steps to Offset New Soviet Jets to North Korea

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A State Department official, calling the military balance on the Korean Peninsula "extremely serious and potentially unsettling," has vowed that North Korea will not be permitted to gain major advantage over South Korea through a new military supply arrangement with the Soviet Union.

Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said here Monday at a U.S.-Korean security relations conference that the United States and South Korea's combined forces would keep "a qualitative edge" despite the delivery to North Korea of advanced MIG-23 jets.

U.S. military officials disclosed last month that North Korea received six of the MIG-23s in the spring. It was believed to be the first shipment of a substantial number of the advanced planes.

The North Koreans have now received about 18 MIG-23s, according to U.S. sources, who expect the total delivery to be about 40.

The U.S. Air Force has 48 F-16 jets at Kunsan Air Base and Washington has agreed to supply 36 F-16s to South Korea starting in

April. The F-16 is rated as superior to the MIG-23.

The comments of Mr. Wolfowitz came as a high Soviet delegation arrived in Pyongyang to celebrate the 40th anniversary Thursday of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation.

The prominence of the delegation, headed by a Politburo member, Gaidar A. Aliyev, and a deputy defense minister, Marshal Vasili I. Perov, is the latest sign of improving relations between Moscow and Pyongyang.

[The North Korean press agency reported Wednesday that a unit of the Soviet Pacific Fleet had arrived at Wonsan, according to The Associated Press. The North Korean agency said that the unit was under Vice Admiral N.Y. Yassakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, who will take part in the celebration.]

The warming trend between the two Communist powers, which have often been at odds, seems to have begun with President Kim Il Sung's visit to Moscow in May 1984. It was his first visit to the Soviet capital in nearly 20 years.

Some U.S. officials have described the thaw with Moscow as a "pendulum swing" that may be in part a reflection of unhappiness in

Pyongyang with the foreign and domestic policies of China, its other major ally.

Mr. Wolfowitz said in a reference to this Communist triangle in Asia: "The competition and rivalry between China and the Soviet Union for influence in the North more often than not seems to be a prevailing, if not controlling, factor in their conduct and in their policy."

Mr. Wolfowitz gave a guarded assessment of North-South political and economic talks that resumed last fall.

"Little that has come of the talks so far is inconsistent with the most skeptical and fundamental interpretation of North Korean motives," Mr. Wolfowitz said. He devalued these as an effort to weaken vigilance and to promote U.S.-South Korean divisions.

Two other possible North Korean motives for the talks, according to Mr. Wolfowitz, are "severe economic stagnation" in the North and diplomatic isolation imposed on it after a 1983 terrorist bombing in Rangoon that killed 17 visiting South Korean officials.

The United States supports the North-South talks, he said, and is "encouraged" that they are taking place.



Benazir Bhutto

## Pakistan Awaits Bhutto Daughter, Tightens Security

KARACHI — Pakistani authorities tightened security Wednesday in preparation for the expected return from exile of Benazir Bhutto, the police said.

The daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the prime minister who was overthrown in 1977 and hanged in 1979 for alleged complicity in murder, is expected to fly here soon from France with the body of her younger brother, Shah Nawaz.

The brother, 27, was found dead last month in his Cannes apartment. He is to be buried in the family plot outside Larkana, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Karachi, in Sindh province.

"Benazir is returning to Pakistan in a few days," said a family spokesman. Another spokesman in London, where she lives, said the return had been put off until Monday or Tuesday.

Benazir Bhutto has been living in exile since military authorities freed her last year after 34 months in detention. Members of the Bhutto party expect her return to attract huge crowds. Security checkpoints are said to have been set up around the airport.

# Japan's Military: Stepchild to Commerce

(Continued from Page 1)

surrender in 1945, U.S. occupation troops dissolved the defeated Japanese Imperial Forces and sent seven million Japanese soldiers home. Americans negotiated a new constitution, in which Japan renounced war and pledged that "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained."

But when war erupted in Korea in 1950, U.S. strategists concluded that a rearmament Japan was crucial to regional stability. Japanese veterans were called back into uniform and three military services were founded in 1954 after the U.S. occupation ended.

They were called the Ground, Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces, to support the fiction that the actions were in accord with the constitution. Many terms of the imperial military lexicon, including names for ranks, were purged and replaced with less martial sounding ones.

Substantive restrictions were built in, too, in deference to fears of a recurring militarism and loss of civilian control. Since the war ended, Japan has had no military courts and no draft. It has no marine corps because it is thought that marines are for invasions. It has no centralized military intelligence agency. Defense gets only an agency in the national government, not a full ministry.

The U.S. atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki have also left a special imprint on military policy. Japan has pledged never to acquire nuclear weapons, although it accepts protection under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. Nor is it preparing its troops in any systematic fashion to fight on battlefields contaminated by radiation.

The army is the largest service, with 155,000 personnel and about 40 percent of the total military budget. But it is the least modernized of the three. The air force flies U.S.-designed F-104, F-4 and F-15 interceptors, as well as Japanese-developed F-1 bombers. The navy's vessels are small and oriented toward anti-submarine warfare and coastal defense; it has 14 submarines.

The armed forces' official mission is deterrence of aggression from any quarter. But in Japan, the Soviet Union is seen as pursuing a menacing buildup. Moscow is said to have expanded its Pacific fleet to 825 ships in recent years and to have put in Siberia 135 SS-20 multiple-warhead nuclear missiles.

many believed to be targeted on Japan.

Japanese troops are deployed accordingly. Army firepower is concentrated in Hokkaido, which lies only a few miles from the Soviet Union's Sakhalin Island and the Kuril chain of islands claimed by the Japanese, where the Soviet Union is reported to have stationed 10,000 troops and 40 MIG-23 jets.

War scenarios generally have Americans fighting alongside Japanese. American units would hit the mainland of the Soviet Union. The Japanese would defend the rear and with mines, submarines and air power would close straits into the Sea of Japan to bottle up the Soviet Pacific fleet headquartered at Vladivostok.

The Soviet Union, the Japanese assume, might attempt to land on

charges are so low that analysts say destroyers could load up only once. Under constant cajoling from the United States, Japan is working toward improvement. The current fiscal year's budget will raise spending for armaments 28 percent over last year's outlays.

Japanese legislators will probably vote the 245,000 members of their country's armed forces a pay increase this summer. It would be a routine affair, were it not for an expected side effect: the breaking of the ceiling capping military spending at 1 percent of the gross national product. There is nothing in the constitution about this limit; it dates from a 1976 cabinet resolution passed in response to criticism that arms spending was increasing too fast.

Members of Prime Minister Ya-

there seem to view it as a benign or a stabilizing factor against Soviet forces in the region. Exchange of high-ranking military visits with China and South Korea is becoming common.

Some of the most strident opposition comes at home, led by the main national opposition group, the Japan Socialist Party. Many critics contend that the buildup and alliance with the United States undermine security by causing that Japan will be dragged into any conflict — conventional or nuclear — that erupts between the United States and Soviet Union.

Some critics say Moscow might feel emboldened to use nuclear weapons against U.S. bases in Japan, on the gamble the United States would not respond in kind because the bombs had not fallen on its own territory.

Expanded military spending is also questioned by some old-guard members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. They say the country has done well with limited budgets over the years and can continue to rely on Washington for protection.

Critics fight legislative preparation for war. Because Japan has no mobilization law, it is unclear by what authority the government would issue emergency orders or organize war production. Strictly speaking, Japanese Army units could not even repair road damaged by bombs during a conflict.

The opposition is also battling, generally without success, the closer cooperation between U.S. and Japanese units in the field that has been developing since the two governments signed an agreement for joint military planning in 1978.

Last September, 1,500 U.S. Army troops were flown from the United States for exercises with Japanese troops. Japanese and U.S. warships stage regular maneuvers in the Pacific. Twice a year, command post exercises are conducted together.

In laying plans of this sort, Japan remains very much the student of the United States. Japan's decision to attack the United States in 1941 is taken by some Japanese as proof of a lack of basic strategic sense in the Japanese military mind. A Japanese tank commander joked that the world's best army would have American officers, German staff planners and Japanese foot soldiers.

NEXT: After the surrender in 1945, Japan kept first in anguish, then in relief.

## Analysts give Japanese soldiers high marks in morale and operation of equipment, but they find the military seriously short on recruits, ammunition and public enthusiasm.

Hokkaido to secure the strait that the island forms with Sakhalin. There they would meet Japanese tanks and infantry trained in snow and mountain operations and eventually be driven back.

That is how it is supposed to work. True combat readiness, however, remains in question. In war games last November on Hokkaido, a Japanese tank regiment cast as a Soviet invasion force reportedly rolled through fortifications to disperse defenders in 20 minutes. Holes in Japan's air defenses were illustrated in 1976 when a Soviet pilot flew a MIG-25 undetected into Hokkaido to defect.

Most analysts give today's Japanese soldier high marks in morale and operation of sophisticated equipment. Almost every job in Japan, from street cleaner to bank president, is approached with duty in mind, and soldiers would presumably do the same in combat.

"Their strength is their people," said a U.S. Army officer stationed here.

But the Japanese soldier falls seriously short in what military handbooks call "sustainability." Japan has modern jets and tanks but few supplies to keep them in action. Stocks of torpedoes and depth

shiro Nakasone's cabinet, however, privately say the military budget should be determined by military needs, not an arbitrary figure selected a decade ago. The cap understands in the way of Mr. Nakasone's plans and he appears to be maneuvering to raise it, starting with the vote to scrap it.

Japan's military buildup has attracted wide international attention under Mr. Nakasone's outward-looking government. But, in fact, it has been in motion with hardly a pause since the day the forces were commissioned in 1954.

The continuing buildup will mean some purchases from the United States. But for the most part, Japan buys its arms from a large defense industry that has emerged here despite a ban on arms exports. The T-74 tank developed by Mitsubishi is highly rated by foreign military officers. Japan is coproducing F-15 jet fighter planes under license from the United States and is working on a new battle tank and shore-to-ship missile.

In recent years, the buildup has engendered suspicions in China, Korea and Southeast Asia, which Japan occupied during World War II. In general, however, leaders

to buy is machinery and equipment, which make up 5 percent of the Soviet exports to Finland.

A small but visible part of this trade is the Lada, the Soviet car built in a plant constructed by Fiat. In Finland, the Lada — particularly the cheapest model that costs the equivalent of \$4,600 — is regarded more or less the way the Volkswagen Beetle was in its day.

Even the more expensive Lada models, costing almost \$8,000, are rare in Helsinki's middle-class neighborhoods. Some people attribute the resistance to socialism, mixed with latent anti-Sovietism.

The Finns are looking at joint production arrangements that could count under both imports and exports. For example, Tamro Corp., a large health-care concern, has signed an agreement to build ambulances on Soviet-supplied chassis.

Another major project in the offing would involve Finnish companies in a \$1 billion project to exploit Kola Peninsula minerals.

## Israel Clears General in Death

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's attorney general has accepted a recommendation by a special investigating commission that an army general implicated in the beating death of two Palestinians who hijacked a bus to the Israel-occupied Gaza Strip in April 1984 not be charged with homicide.

However, Yitzhak Zamir, the attorney general, recommended Tuesday that Brigadier General Yitzhak Mordecai be court-mar-

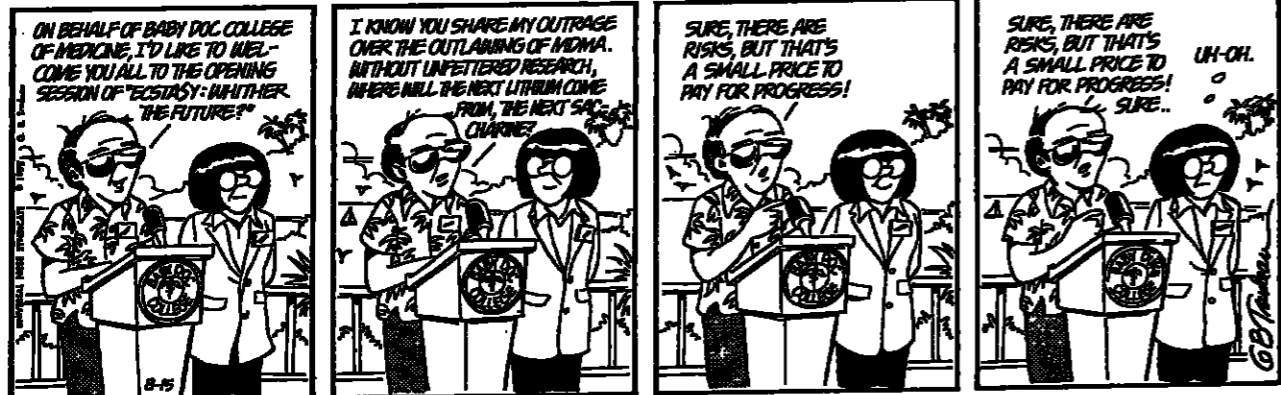
tialed on charges of causing grievous bodily harm and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Although the investigation commission report said that the panel had uncovered evidence that General Mordecai pistol-whipped the two prisoners after they were taken off the bus for interrogation, it said it was impossible to determine if the prisoners died because of those blows, or from injuries sustained in the original assault on the bus.



Yitzhak Mordecai

## DOONESBURY



## Finns Press 'Buy Soviet' Theme, Even Limousines

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

HELSINKI — Last spring, three of Finland's top industrialists put in orders for Soviet-made limousines, the big black ones often seen whipping in and out of the Kremlin.

At \$94,406 each, the purchases were considered unusual enough to make the Finnish newspapers. The point was that the limousines were highly visible symbols of a Finnish "buy Soviet" campaign.

Soviet-Finnish trade, long a key component in the delicate relations between the two neighbors, has reached the stage where it needs a boost. The simplest solution — but not the easiest — would be for Finland to import more Soviet products and materials. Other options involve tinkering with the trade arrangement.

Under a system of five-year barter arrangements dating to 1951, each side is limited to buying only as much from the other side as it sells to it. The exchanges are made at prevailing world prices, and han-

dled through accounts at the central banks in Moscow and Helsinki.

Under the barter arrangement, money never changes hands, so the Soviet Union neither gets nor spends its hard currency — an asset that Moscow guards carefully.

Finland and the Soviet Union maintain that the so-called clearinghouse system, unique among the Soviet Union's Western partners, has served both sides well.

The Finns say the Soviet market protected their exports at a time when Western economies were hurt by recession. For the Soviet Union, Finland has been both a guaranteed market for energy exports and a source of high-quality goods.

The Soviet Union accounted for 21 percent of Finnish foreign trade in 1984, equaling about \$5 billion, making it the top trading partner. Among Western countries, Finland ranks second, after West Germany, in Soviet foreign trade.

While no one expects the basic system to change, there is talk now of rearranging it a little — either by ushering in joint projects on a hard-

currency basis or by arrangements whereby a third country would become, in effect, a hard-currency clearinghouse.

"The history of Soviet-Finnish trade has been extraordinarily successful," said Pentti Kouri, a Finnish economic consultant. "I don't think the arrangement is going to change, but I think it has reached the limits for the expansion of that kind of trade."

In recent years, the main problem in keeping the balance has been the price of oil. Oil and other energy sources make up 85 percent of Soviet exports to Finland. When oil prices fell in the early 1980s so did Soviet exports, and so did the ceiling on Finnish exports to the Soviet Union.

Since then, the issue for Finland has been what to buy from the Soviet Union as a way to increase Finnish exports.

Many items and commodities that the Finns want — such as copper, scrap metal and nickel — the Soviet Union does not want to sell. What Moscow wants the Finns

to buy is machinery and equipment, which make up 5 percent of the Soviet exports to Finland.

A small but visible part of this trade is the Lada, the Soviet car built in a plant constructed by Fiat. In Finland, the Lada — particularly the cheapest model that costs the equivalent of \$4,600 — is regarded more or less the way the Volkswagen Beetle was in its day.

Even the more expensive Lada models, costing almost \$8,000, are rare in Helsinki's middle-class neighborhoods. Some people attribute the resistance to socialism, mixed with latent anti-Sovietism.

The Finns are looking at joint production arrangements that could count under both imports and exports. For example, Tamro Corp., a large health-care concern, has signed an agreement to build ambulances on Soviet-supplied chassis.

Another major project in the offing would involve Finnish companies in a \$1 billion project to exploit Kola Peninsula minerals.

## INTELEVENT 85

International Telecommunications Conference  
Cannes, France, September 22-24, 1985

## Focusing on the evolution, impact and future of competition in the telecommunications industry worldwide.

Join leaders in the world of telecommunications to discuss telecommunications policy development in the U.S., Europe and Asia and the global implications.

The outstanding group of more than thirty speakers at this fourth annual conference will include:

- Richard E. Butler, Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union.
- Bryan Carsberg, Director General, OfTel, U.K.
- Sir Donald Maitland, Chairman of the Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development, ITU.
- Sir Eric Sharp, Chairman, Cable & Wireless, plc.

A UNIQUE SYMPOSIUM  
PRESENTED BY  
INTELEVENT, INC.  
COSPONSORED BY  
FINLEY, KUMBLE, WAGNER,  
HEINE, UNDERBERG,  
MANLEY & CASEY,  
EF. HUTTON & CO. INC.,  
PEAT MARWICK, MITCHELL  
& CO.  
INTERNATIONAL  
HERALD TRIBUNE

Herald Tribune

INTELEVENT 85



CLIP YOUR CARD HERE  
For full details, please send your business card to:  
International Televent Conference  
181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Tel: (33) 1 747 12 65 Ext.: 4568 TX 613595F. 15-8-85

## ESORTS & GUIDES

### INTERNATIONAL ESCORT

USA & WORLDWIDE  
Head office in New York  
330 W. 26th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA  
212-765-7896  
212-765-7754

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND  
CHECKS ACCEPTED  
Private Memberships Available

This award-winning service has been featured on the top 5 most exclusive Escort Service by USA & International media including radio and TV.

\* USA & TRANSWORLD  
A-AMERICAN  
ESCORT SERVICE  
EVERYWHERE YOU ARE OR GO!  
1-813-921-7946  
Call free from U.S. 1-800-227-0892  
Call free from Florida 1-800-227-0892  
Lowell Eastern welcomes you back!

\* LONDON  
EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE  
01-229 2300 or 01-229 0794

\* LONDON \*  
ZARA ESCORT SERVICE  
HEATHROW / GATWICK  
Morning till Midnight 834 7945

ARISTOCATS  
London Escort Service  
128 Wigmore St. London W.1  
All major Credit Cards Accepted  
12 noon - midnight

CAPRICE  
ESCORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
TEL: 212-737 3291.

LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESCORT SERVICE  
10 Kensington Palace St. W8  
TEL: 937 9136 OR 937 9133  
All major credit cards accepted.

LONDON  
BELGRAVIA  
Escort Service  
Tel: 736 5877.

STOCKHOLM ESCORT & GUIDE Service  
Tel: 08 34 06.  
AMSTERDAM SEANER Escort Service  
Tel: (020) 234020 or 340110.  
AMSTERDAM SEANER Escort Service  
Tel: (020) 234020 or 340110.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

ESORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES.

LONDON. Portman Escort Agency. 67 Chiltern Street. London W.1. Tel: 464 3735 or 464 1158. All major credit cards accepted.

\* LONDON \*  
EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE  
01-229 2300 or 01-229 0794

\* LONDON \*  
ZARA ESCORT SERVICE  
HEATHROW / GATWICK  
Morning till Midnight 834 7945

ARISTOCATS  
London Escort Service  
128 Wigmore St. London W.1  
All major Credit Cards Accepted  
12 noon - midnight

CAPRICE  
ESCORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
TEL: 212-737 3291.

LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESCORT SERVICE  
10 Kensington Palace St. W8  
TEL: 937 9136 OR 937 9133  
All major credit cards accepted.

LONDON  
BELGRAVIA  
Escort Service  
Tel: 736 5877.

STOCKHOLM ESCORT & GUIDE Service  
Tel: 08 34 06.  
AMSTERDAM SEANER Escort Service  
Tel: (020) 234020 or 340110.  
AMSTERDAM SEANER Escort Service  
Tel: (020) 234020 or 340110.

ESORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES.

LONDON. Portman Escort Agency. 67 Chiltern Street. London W.1. Tel: 464 3735 or 464 1158. All major credit cards accepted.

\* LONDON \*  
EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE  
01-229 2300 or 01-229 0794

\* LONDON \*  
ZARA ESCORT SERVICE  
HEATHROW / GATWICK  
Morning till Midnight 834 7945

ARISTOCATS  
London Escort Service  
128 Wigmore St. London W.1  
All major Credit Cards Accepted  
12 noon - midnight

CAPRICE  
ESCORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
TEL: 212-737 3291.

LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESCORT SERVICE  
10 Kensington Palace St. W8  
TEL: 937 9136 OR 937 9133  
All major credit cards accepted.

LONDON  
BELGRAVIA  
Escort Service  
Tel: 736 5877.

STOCKHOLM ESCORT & GUIDE Service  
Tel: 08 34 06.  
AMSTERDAM SEANER Escort Service  
Tel: (020) 234020 or 340110.  
AMSTERDAM SEANER Escort Service  
Tel: (020) 234020 or 340110.

## ESORTS & GUIDES

FRANKFURT + SUBURBORNS  
Escort Service. 069/24455 Van & DC  
Service. Tel: 01 621 0627.

LONDON ONLY JAPANESE ESCORT  
Service. Tel: 01 621 0627.

LONDON ELITE ESCORT AGENCY.  
12 to midday. Tel: 01-748 5111.

DISCREET ESCORT SERVICE London  
Tel: 01 761 0154.

LONDON BAYSWATER ESCORT Service.  
Tel: 01 229 0776.

LONDON FRENCH/GERMAN/AMERICAN  
Escort Service. Tel: 30 882.

LONDON YASMINA Escort and  
travel services. Tel: 328 9459.

MADRID SELECTIONS Escort Service.  
Tel: 401507 Credit Cards.

MADRID LUNA ESCORT SERVICE All  
Credit Cards. 230120.

MADRID LUNA ESCORT SERVICE  
230120. Credit Cards.

VIENNA CD - ESCORT SERVICE  
0222/92 05 612

COLOGNE/BRUSSELS/Paris Escort  
Service. Tel: 021 23 23 23.

FRANKFURT AREA. ISABELLES female  
and male Escort and Travel Service.  
Tel: 069 23 23 23.

FRANKFURT + SUBURBORNS  
Escort Service. Tel: 069 23 23 23.

FRANKFURT + SUBURBORNS  
Escort Service. Tel: 069 23 23 23.

LONDON TRUDE ESCORT Service.  
Tel: 01-373 8847.

LONDON ESCORT AGENCY.  
Tel: 925 3339.

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 925  
4254.

LONDON FRENCH/GERMAN/AMERICAN  
Escort Service. Tel: 30 882.

VIENNA ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 0222/92  
05 612.

COLOGNE/BRUSSELS/Paris Escort  
Service. Tel: 021 23 23 23.

FRANKFURT AREA. ISABELLES female  
and male Escort and Travel Service.  
Tel: 069 23 23 23.

FRANKFURT + SUBURBORNS  
Escort Service. Tel: 069

# On 50th Birthday, U.S. Social Security Looks Toward 21st Century With New Vigor

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As they celebrate the 50th anniversary of Social Security this week, politicians, historians and economists say their biggest task is to halt the erosion of confidence in America's biggest, most important and most successful social program.

In signing the Social Security Act on Aug. 14, 1935, Franklin D. Roosevelt said it was designed to protect people, especially the elderly, against "the hazards and vicissitudes of life." That is exactly what it has done.

In a half-century, the government has paid \$1.8 trillion in Social Security benefits to 115 million people, including 36.7 million now on the rolls.

But confidence in the system has been undermined by four years of debate over the financing of Social Security, its near-bankruptcy in 1982 and proposals to freeze or restrict benefits.

Younger workers express doubts about whether the program will exist when they retire in the 21st century.

A poll conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White for the American Association of Retired Persons found that only about one in eight of all Americans expressed strong confidence in the future of Social Security. Among people aged 25 to 34, two-thirds said they were "not too confident" or "not at all confident" in the system.

The interviews were conducted

by telephone with 2,052 adults from April 20 to May 8. The maximum sampling error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The people who created and guided Social Security hope to use its golden anniversary to restore confidence in the program, which now accounts for one-fifth of all federal spending.

James M. Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration, said Tuesday: "We are using the 50th anniversary celebration to shore up confidence in Social Security, to emphasize that it is not just a retirement program, but also provides people with insurance protection against loss of income due to disability and death."

In numerous speeches this year, Social Security officials are stressing that government agencies have concluded that the program is adequately financed to keep paying benefits well into the next century.

These are some of the major issues facing the program in its second half-century:

• Perhaps the biggest immediate challenge is to straighten out the disability insurance. Thousands of lawsuits have been filed by people who say that the government improperly used a 1980 law to cut off their disability benefits. The agency must issue many new regulations to carry out a 1984 law overhauling the disability program.

• There is wide concern about the treatment of women under Social Security. Working wives often get little or no return. Their retirement

**The Social Security Act is "the most significant piece of domestic legislation enacted in the 20th century."**

Margaret M. Heckler  
Secretary of Health  
and Human Services



Camera Press

benefits may end up to be about the same as a spouse's benefits they could draw if they had never worked outside the home. In addition, some say the benefits for divorced women are inadequate. Social Security officials say the changes needed to meet these concerns would be complex and expensive.

• The Social Security Administration has installed new computer equipment at its Baltimore headquarters and field offices, but federal auditors say there still are critical deficiencies and chronic problems.

In the 1960s and '70s, Ronald Reagan criticized Social Security, suggesting that participation should be voluntary, and his 1981

proposals to cut Social Security benefits caused a furor.

In the 1984 election, Mr. Reagan said that Social Security was, in effect, untouchable. Now, on its 50th anniversary, he says that "Social Security has proven to be one of the most successful and popular programs ever established by the federal government."

Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, calls the Social Security Act "the most significant piece of domestic legislation enacted" in the 20th century.

Social Security was created with the United States in the depths of a depression. Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet-level Committee on Economic Security, whose recommendations formed the basis for the Social Se-

curity Act, reported that children, friends and relatives bore the major cost of supporting the aged.

But it added: "Many children who previously supported their parents have been compelled to cease doing so, and the great majority will probably never resume this load. The Depression has largely wiped out wage earners' savings."

Social Security often is described as a middle-class program, because benefits are paid without regard to financial need. But studies show that it is also the most effective anti-poverty program. About two-thirds of the elderly get at least half their income from Social Security, according to the Social Security Administration.

The program is largely responsible for the fact that the poverty rate for the elderly, at 14.1 percent in 1983, is less than the overall national rate of 15.2 percent. The poverty rate for the elderly was twice the national rate as recently as 1969, when the figures stood at 25.3 percent for the elderly and 12.1 percent overall.

Congress voted in 1972 to protect Social Security benefits against inflation by establishing an automatic annual cost-of-living adjustment.

When he signed the Social Security Act, Roosevelt said that it "represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built, but is by no means complete."

Even before the first monthly checks were issued, Congress in 1939 voted to expand the program

by providing benefits for dependents of retirees, as well as for the survivors of workers who died in their productive years. This began the transformation of Social Security into a family insurance program.

In the 1950s, Social Security coverage was extended to groups not included in the original program: farm workers, domestic workers, the self-employed, the military and some state and local government employees.

In 1956, Congress established a cash benefit program for disabled workers age 50 or older. In 1958, dependents of disabled workers became eligible for benefits, and in 1960, the age requirement was dropped.

The architects of Social Security considered including a health insurance program, but dropped the idea for fear it might jeopardize passage. Not until 1965 did Congress establish the Medicare program for the elderly and disabled, which receives a portion of Social Security payroll taxes.

Alan Pifer and Forrest Chisman, who have studied the history of Social Security, said that Mr. Roosevelt believed the payroll tax would create a continuing political constituency for the program, because it would give people the feeling that they had earned and were entitled to benefits.

In fact, current retirees often get back more than they contributed in payroll taxes, but Martha A. McSteen, the acting commissioner

who has worked for the agency since 1947, said this concept of earned right was perhaps the most fundamental source of public support for Social Security.

The benefits are related to earnings, but the formula is weighted in favor of lower-paid workers. They receive a larger proportion of past earnings in the form of benefits, on the theory that they need the extra amounts.

At present, according to James M. Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration, the average monthly benefit for an individual retired worker is \$449. For a retired couple, the average is \$776 a month.

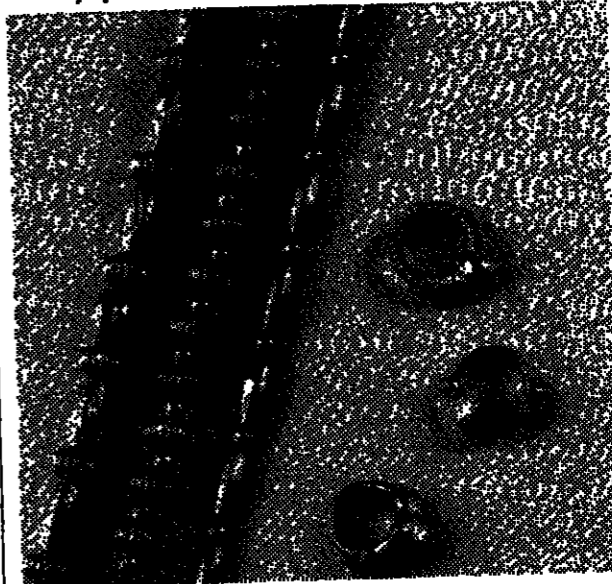
What lies ahead for Social Security?

The Census Bureau estimates that the number of people aged 65 and older will more than double, from 28 million now to 67 million in 2035. The elderly, who constitute 12 percent of the current population, will by then account for about 22 percent, the bureau says.

However, actuaries say that under current law the financing of Social Security is adequate to pay old-age, survivor and disability benefits for about 75 years, assuming there is no severe downturn in the economy.

On the other hand, lawmakers say there will almost certainly be extensive changes in Medicare. The last report on Medicare's hospital insurance trust fund said it would run out of money in 1998.

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.



**ilias LALAOUNIS**

PARIS - 364, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)  
GENEVA - "BON GENIE", ZURICH - "GRINDER"  
ATHENS - 6, PANEFISTIMIOU AVENUE  
HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON  
MYCONOS, CORFU, RHODES  
NEW YORK - 4 WEST 57 TH STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

## In U.S., Older Gets Better

(Continued from Page 1)

Bill Kiley, a network spokesman.

Such a question might not have come up in the 1950s and early '60s, before the baby boom was old enough to establish a cultural identity. In those days, television was hospitable to such middle-aged stars as Jack Benny, Groucho Marx, Red Skelton and Milton Berle.

"As I go out speaking now, I find there's an awareness of what old people are really like," said Lydia Bragger, who at 81 is national media consultant to the Gray Panthers, an advocacy group for the elderly. "The stereotypes are not as oppressive."

This attitude contrasts sharply with that of the later 1960s and '70s, when the youthful counterculture was in full blossom.

During this period, older actors rarely played leading roles on television. The elderly were typically portrayed as poor or unhealthy. As recently as 1979, Country Time Lemonade used the device of an old man's deafness as an excuse to repeat the product's name in a commercial.

Such negative images of old age are gradually disappearing and being replaced by more favorable role models. The lemonade ads, for ex-

ample, now feature a grandfather sharing happy moments with children.

Some older people are considered among the nation's most beautiful. When People magazine asked readers this spring who was the best-looking woman in America, the winner was 42-year-old Linda Evans. Runners-up included Joan Collins, 52, and Elizabeth Taylor, 53.

"It's no longer unfashionable, embarrassing and uncool to be older," declared Peter Schneider, a senior vice president at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency. "It's O.K. to be 50 and act 50. I think you'll see more advertising which depicts the gray generation in an open, honest way."

Putting it another way, a vice president at Revlon, Rita Grismam, asks, "Why can't youthful beauty, as enchanting as it is, and older beauty, as radiant as it is, exist side by side?"

Speaking of "Cocoon's" success as a film, David A. Weitzner, president of marketing at 20th Century-Fox, remarked: "I don't think you're going to see 'Son of Cocoon,' but in a business that loves to imitate, maybe people will be a little more tolerant of putting out movies with adult themes."

## U.K. Asians Seek Relief From Attacks

Reuters

LONDON — Asian immigrants in Britain have appealed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to set up police anti-riot squads to combat an outbreak of racist attacks in London, community leaders said.

The plea for increased police protection from the Pakistan Welfare Society followed a series of deliberately set fires and other violence in east London, which has a large immigrant population.

Zafar Malik, a community leader, said Tuesday that the immigrants wrote to Mrs. Thatcher requesting night patrols after a series of attacks, including one in which a pregnant woman and her three sons died in a fire set at their home on July 13.

Newspapers said that the police had recorded 144 racially motivated incidents in the Tower Hamlets area, about a mile from central London, this year.

The attacks have provoked some immigrants to retaliate. On Tuesday, a judge sentenced four Asians convicted of throwing objects at a bar frequented by whites to community service in lieu of prison terms. "I take the view each of you overreacted to long-standing and serious provocation," the judge said.

Mr. Malik said that arsonists usually struck in the middle of the night, pushing gasoline-soaked rags through mail boxes to trap victims in their sleep. The community leader, who three years ago helped to organize vigilantes to combat racist street gangs, accused the police of racial prejudice.

"There is no will on the part of the police to investigate arson and racial attacks," he said. "Police and the government legalize such attacks by their reluctance to tackle the root cause."

Scotland Yard, in a statement to the Asian community, said that "everything possible is being done to get to the bottom of these incidents."

The chairman of a British parliamentary committee that is examining problems faced by immigrants from Bangladesh said that his group also would look into racial harassment.

## Airport Security Assailed in France

Reuters

PARIS — Two French consumer organizations said Wednesday that they were ready to sue the Interior Ministry and boycott France's domestic airline, Air Inter, if airport security checks were not improved.

The organizations said in a statement that they supported two Air Inter pilots who refused Tuesday to take passengers on board because the pilots asserted, passengers' luggage and the aircraft had not been searched properly.

The consumer groups, the Federation of Transport Users and the Association for Defense of Citizens against Civil Service Abuse, condemned what they called the "credible inefficiency" of airport police. The airport police say they are unable to carry out checks when air traffic is heavy.

## Auckland Court Holds 2 in Bombing

Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — A man and a woman accused of sinking the Rainbow Warrior, a ship of the Greenpeace environmental movement, and of murdering a crewman appeared in court here Wednesday and were ordered to be kept in custody.

The couple, identified in court documents as Sophie Frederique Claire Turcotte and Alain Jacques Turcotte, stood silent as Judge Brian Blackwood set their next appearance for Aug. 22. He fixed a Nov. 4 date for a preliminary hearing of prosecution evidence.

They are charged with planting the explosives that sank the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbor on July 10 and with killing Fernando Pereira, a Dutch photographer for Greenpeace who was on board. The ship was to have led a protest fleet to the French nuclear test site at Mururoa atoll near Tahiti.

The couple's claims to Swiss nationality have been denied by the authorities in Bern. A French state radio station, France Inter, said Saturday that they were officers in the French armed forces attached to a department charged with maintaining security at Mururoa.

During the 30-minute hearing, Michael Parker, the prosecutor, told the judge that the police would call 100 witnesses for the evidentiary hearing. Witnesses would be called from France, the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia, Switzerland, Britain and Australia's Norfolk Island, he said.

## Elysée Links Alleged

The magazine VSD, which asserted that the French secret service was behind the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, alleged in this

## Wine Scandal Hits Rheinland-Pfalz

The Associated Press

MAINZ, West Germany — A state government minister was asked to retire and two lower officials have been transferred because of the wine scandal. Bernhard Vogel, the governor of the wine-producing region of Rheinland-Pfalz, said Tuesday that he had asked the agriculture and wine minister, Ferdinand Stark, to retire because of his handling of the affair.

Mr. Vogel said after a state cabinet session that Mr. Stark had reacted "wrongly" and with "poor judgment" to the discovery of adulterated wines imported from Austria. Hans-Bernard Ueig, the chief of the wine department in the state's Agriculture Ministry, and his deputy, Josef Koy, were transferred to other jobs, Mr. Vogel said.

Meanwhile, in Fels am Wagram, Austria, about 37 miles (60 kilometers) northwest of Vienna, a wine bottle and marketer, the Bruder Grill Co., was declared bankrupt Tuesday. It was the first known financial victim of the scandal.

## Turkish Train Crash Kills 14

Reuters

ANKARA — At least 14 persons were killed and five were injured when two cargo trains collided Wednesday near the east Turkish town of Malatya, the Anatolian News Agency said. The cause of the accident was not immediately known, the agency said.

## WHY THE OWNER OF A PATEK PHILIPPE HAS MORE THAN JUST MONEY'S WORTH.

The Golden Ellipse.

It takes nine months to complete the Golden Ellipse shown here. Some times even several years for a complicated Patek Philippe model.

Every element is microscopically hand-finished to a tolerance which represents a fraction of the thickness of a human hair. Every wheel, gear, until it is virtually frictionless.

Just as most Patek Philippes are handed down from one generation to the next, so are the tools that Patek Philippe watchmakers use to perfect them — heirlooms that have become as precious as they are indispensable.

After 600 hours of testing, regulating and refining to as near absolute perfection as human hands and minds can achieve, each watch is lubricated so delicately that it takes less than a cupful of oil for an entire year's production.

Everything about a gold Patek Philippe that can be gold, is gold — 18 ct. gold — right down to the dial, the winding crown, the strap buckle, and the spring bars that hold the strap to the watch. In automatic Patek Philippes, even the winding rotors are of solid gold, since the additional weight increases the winding efficiency.

But the real cost is in the time, patience, tradition and absolute dedication to flawlessness that makes it a Patek Philippe.

Like any other work of art by an acknowledged master, a Patek Philippe appreciates in value because the scarcity of such quality is growing at a disheartening rate.

Thus, if you are aiming for perfection you need patience. Perseverance too. And perhaps a streak of the stubbornness required to achieve the best things in life. But isn't it this that relates Patek Philippe watches to their owners?

Which makes one think... why not invest in a Patek Philippe?

Write for catalogue to:  
Patek Philippe S.A., 41, rue du Rhône, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.

**PATEK PHILIPPE**  
GENEVE

# Marriott Hotels in the Middle East

AMMAN · CAIRO · JEDDAH · KUWAIT · RIYADH

**Marriott**  
HOTELS • RESORTS

For reservations: Amsterdam (20) 43 51 12 · Frankfurt (069) 28 74 92 · London (01) 439 0281 · Milan (2) 345 2009 · Munich (89) 18 20 93 · Paris (06) 079 11 37 · Zurich (01) 302 0979 · Utell International or your Travel Agent.

# Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## AIDS: Reasons to Care

Even before people began responding to the stories about the *actor* Rock Hudson, attitudes toward AIDS were beginning to change. At first the deadly virus, discovered in 1981, had been thought to be confined to discrete groups, primarily male homosexuals and drug addicts, for whom there was limited sympathy in the society at large. Some uncharitable persons even suggested that there was no public responsibility to search for a cure, since the afflicted had voluntarily chosen to engage in the conduct that leads to the disease. There are other afflictions—alcoholism, drug addiction, venereal disease, even cigarette-induced illness—that have caused people to react this way in the past. But all these have long since come to be regarded as ailments for which it is not just proper, but essential, that society use its resources to seek methods of containment, and cure. The same, increasingly, is true of AIDS. There are reasons for this. For one thing, the epidemic has continued to spread at an accelerating rate. On Jan. 7 of this year, there were 7,788 reported cases in the United States; today there are more than 12,000, and the figure is expected to double within a year. Since the virus was discovered, 73 percent of its victims have been male homosexuals and 17 percent intravenous-drug users. But there have been others: hemophiliacs, people who have received blood transfusions, and the children of AIDS victims. The fact that the deadly hit patients who received blood transfusions, a category anyone could be in at a moment's notice, contributed to the general alarm. Scientists have now solved the blood transfusion problem by developing a test that al-

lows them to screen blood donations for AIDS antibodies. Hemophiliacs and hospital patients receiving transfusions will no longer be in a special risk category. They were never more than a small fraction of the victims, but it is right to capitalize on the interest and concern generated by their vulnerability. Research efforts — the U.S. government will spend \$126.3 million next year — have been consistently and productively. The scientific community was well ahead of the public on this problem. But laymen must make a contribution too. Preventive efforts, particularly among homosexuals, should be increased. And education must be a priority. Some key facts need to be made widely known: Blood donors do not contract AIDS; victims do not contaminate clothing, furniture or other objects; and children most certainly do not acquire the disease by being in the same classroom with a youngster who is a victim of the syndrome. Very few of us will lose our eyesight or need a kidney transplant, yet we do not hesitate to mobilize public sympathy and national resources in aid of those who do, just as we mobilize them to assault diseases associated with social and sexual conduct the majority disapproves. It is good that these things are understood. AIDS is being fought and its victims cared for not because we all have an equal risk of contracting it or because a movie star we admire is a victim or for any reason other than that thousands of our fellow citizens, most of them young, are dying slowly, painfully, and in profound despair — and we can do something to help.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The War, in a Few Words

Drawn from various sources, notably "The American Treasury," Selected by Clifton Fadiman. Harper & Row, 1955.

Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition.  
— *Howell Maurice Forgy, on the cruiser New Orleans, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.*  
Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 — a day which will live in infamy — the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.  
— *Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dec. 8, 1941.*  
The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.  
— *Army Corps of Engineers slogan.*  
If it moves, salute it.  
If it doesn't move, pick it up.  
If you can't pick it up, paint it.  
— *"The Sad Sack's Catechism."*  
We have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy.  
— *Winston Churchill, to the Canadian Senate and House of Commons, Dec. 30, 1941.*  
Kilroy was here.  
— *Army graffiti*  
Loose Lips Sink Ships.  
— *World War II Poster.*  
Suppose... your army is retreating... and the captain takes you to a machine gun covering the road. "You're to stay here and hold this position," he tells you. "For how long?" you ask. "Never mind," he answers, "just hold it." Then you know you're expendable... They are expendable you... to get time.  
— *W.L. White, "They Were Expendable."*  
The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day.  
— *Henry A. Wallace, May 8, 1942.*  
Go to Hell, Babe Ruth! American, you die.  
— *Japanese war cry, Pacific, 1942.*  
If you go long enough without a bath even the fleas will fly to you.  
— *Ernie Pyle, "Here Is Your War."*  
Remember, you volunteered!

— *Sign in WAC processing center, Daytona Beach, Florida, 1945.*  
Look at an infantryman's eyes and you can tell how much war he has seen.  
— *Bill Mauldin, "Up Front," 1944.*  
Back the Attack!  
— *Slogan of Fifth War Loan drive, 1944.*  
Austin White — Chicago, Ill. — 1918  
Austin White — Chicago, Ill. — 1945  
This is the last time I want to write my name here.  
— *Inscription discovered by a reporter on a wall of the fortress of Verdun.*  
Now that the Nazi armies of aggression have been forced by the coordinated efforts of Soviet-Anglo-American forces to an unconditional surrender, I wish to express to you and through you to your heroic Army the appreciation and congratulations of the United States Government on its splendid contribution to the cause of civilization and liberty.  
— *Harry S. Truman, message to Marshal Stalin, May 8, 1945.*  
It is odd that you dreamed about my transfer. It could not happen. We will be invaded at any time and no one can then get off the island. A commander in chief is never transferred before a battle. Please stop hoping that I can return alive.  
— *Lieutenant General Tadashichi Kuribayashi, Japanese commander on Iwo Jima, in a letter to his wife, January 1945.*  
I couldn't help wondering what would have happened if I'd been a Jap entering Brooklyn after Japan had dropped an atomic bomb.  
— *Sergeant Joe McCarthy to Yank magazine after entering Hiroshima.*  
I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government... I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan.  
— *President Truman, Aug. 14, 1945.*  
Let us pray that peace be now restored to the world, and that God will preserve it always. These proceedings are closed.  
— *General Douglas MacArthur, speech after the surrender on the battleship Missouri.*  
— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Rumors of Mandela's Release

Even if Nelson Mandela (the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress) were released, the action would be at least as likely to become a missed opportunity as a new dawn of racial harmony. The need to take this remarkable man seriously lest world befall is not yet seen by the dominant minority, which is still more scared of a white, right-wing backlash. Of course Nelson Mandela should be freed. But that alone should not be seen as the panacea for South Africa's ills, nor as enough reason for easing external pressure.

— *The Guardian (London).*

### Hussein on a Half-Sawn Limb

The Arab League meeting in Morocco did not give Jordan's King Hussein the support he hoped for in his approach to negotiations with Israel, but it also did not quite saw off the limb he had gotten out on. The league again proved incapable of bucking the radical states. Such putatively influential moderates as Saudi Arabia were unwilling to confront the minority. The conferees indicated at least a willingness to see Hussein continue testing the direction he has taken. As long as he does that, he earns support that gives his approach promise.

— *The Atlanta Constitution.*

## FROM OUR AUG. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: 30 Die in French Train Crash**  
**BORDEAUX** — A terrible railway catastrophe which has cost the lives of more than 30 persons took place [on Aug. 14] at Saunon. The fine weather preceding two public holidays had led thousands of people in Bordeaux to leave the city for watering places and coast resorts. An excursion for Royan which should have left at twenty minutes past eight left the State railway station six minutes late. It carried about a thousand passengers. At twenty-five minutes to eleven, when the train should already have arrived at Royan, it had gone only as far as Saunon. At 200 meters from the station, it crashed into a freight train which was standing on a siding, but the engine of which had moved on to the track on which the excursion train was traveling.

**1935: Dam Break Kills 400 in Italy**  
**GENOA** — The death toll in the valley of the Orba River, where the hydro-electric dam at Molare broke [on Aug. 13] and a wall of water swept over the town of Ovada and nearby villages, was placed at 400. Rescue workers from Alessandria and Genoa, who labored throughout the night and today, recovered only 70 bodies. But hundreds of others are missing and, since many parts of the densely populated district are still under water, it is feared the final total of dead may exceed the estimate. More than 200 houses have been destroyed, numerous bridges have been washed out and communications cut by waters from the dam, swelled by torrential rains. Most of the victims were women and children trapped in their homes during the siesta.

## The Dollar: Wobbly Base for America's House of Cards

By Jeffrey E. Garten

TOKYO — America's economy has become a house of cards, and the most wobbly part is not interest rates or the budget or trade — it is the U.S. dollar. A major drop in the value of the dollar is not inconceivable, and Washington is poorly prepared for it. This would not be the first dollar debacle. In the early 1970s, inflation and overspending forced President Richard Nixon to abandon the long-standing U.S. commitment to convert dollars into gold. During the administration of Jimmy Carter, foreign governments had to rescue the plummeting currency. But there is a fundamental difference between then and now. For most Americans the dollar's plight has always been primarily a foreign event, of significance mostly to American tourists in London or Rome. No more. The greenback, which has risen some 70 percent during the Reagan years, has made imports so cheap that 20 percent of all goods in America come from abroad. It has made exports so expensive that American agriculture is in a depression, the California computer industry is laying off workers, Ford and Caterpillar are setting up shop abroad. The strength of the currency is accelerating America's switch from being the world's manufacturing and mining hub to being its banking, software and insurance center. By sucking in so many low-cost foreign products, the dollar has become a powerful engine holding down inflation. Because it has been so overvalued, it has acted as a magnet for foreign investors, who now finance 50 percent to 60 percent of the U.S. budget deficit, thereby

enlarging the U.S. pool of capital and keeping interest rates from rising further. But there is a darker side to the dollar equation. Nearly everyone agrees that the dollar is greatly overvalued, even after the declines of recent weeks. Each time the exchange rate has increased by 1 percent after inflation, the balance of exports and imports has worsened by \$2 billion to \$3 billion. The \$145-billion trade deficit encourages a destructive protectionism of the 1930s variety, threatening to set back world trade and ruin relations with countries such as Japan, Brazil and China. And other nations have become the principal beneficiaries of U.S. growth, because increases in American gross national product spell more imports but not more U.S. production and jobs. The dollar should drop, but slowly. A steep decline would scare foreigners who hold it and cause a rout. Since the United States so badly needs foreign money to plug its budget and trade deficits, Washington would be forced to push up interest rates several points in order to make it attractive to continue to hold dollar-denominated stocks, bonds and other investments. Then the dollar might stabilize, but Americans would watch their housing industry crumble and other investments dry up. It would be in a depression.

A lot is outside Washington's control. If, for domestic reasons, Tokyo jacked up its own interest rates and made it more profitable to hold yen, Japanese buyers of about

\$40 billion in dollar investments each year could move back into their home currency and the greenback would plunge. If Argentina or Brazil were to slash interest payments to U.S. banks, as Peru just did, the turmoil could cause a dollar crisis as well. Every day the situation becomes more precarious. During the Reagan years America has been transformed from the world's largest lender to its biggest debtor. By 1990, U.S. interest payments to foreigners could top \$100 billion a year. With so many dollars being sent abroad, overseas holders could easily cry "enough." Proposals to correct the problem always begin with exhortations to reduce budget deficits, which is right, of course. But that will not happen quickly. Meantime, some say that Washington and other key capitals ought jointly to buy and sell currencies to keep values steady. Others believe that central banks should closely coordinate their monetary policies. The International Monetary Fund could do more to guide currency developments. A special link between Washington and Tokyo to maintain a desirable yen-dollar relationship is worth considering. But no plan stands a chance until the U.S. government fundamentally changes its attitude toward what the dollar means to Americans, and gives the dollar a much more important role in everyday policy-making. The dollar should no longer be an afterthought to decisions about interest rates,

spending or taxing, or tariffs and quotas. In fact all of these policies should be designed in light of their effect on the currency. Whenever the greenback is fundamentally out of whack — when it is low enough to ignite inflation or high enough to expand unemployment — the government should use all its domestic and international leverage to push it back in line. All this is light-years from where Washington is today. President Reagan, in a version of Rambo economics, takes pride in watching the currency soar. His administration, blinded by a 19th-century laissez-faire bias, has opposed international currency cooperation. There is no consistent policy. The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul Volcker, said recently that a rapidly descending dollar presented a grave threat. At the same time, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said he hoped the dollar would drop by 20 to 25 percent. Treasury Secretary James Baker waffles somewhere in between (and recently abolished the post of undersecretary of the Treasury for international monetary affairs). Secretary of State George Shultz, head of the Treasury Department in the Nixon administration and the one present cabinet member with extensive global financial experience, has not said much at all. And yet the alarm bells are ringing.

The writer manages Far East investment banking activities for Shearson Lehman Brothers, the New York investment bankers. He contributed this to The New York Times.



## South Africa: No Evolutionary Answer

By Thabo Mbeki

LUSAKA, Zambia — The agenda for change in South Africa is no longer being decided in the White House, 10 Downing Street, Elisee Palace or the Union Building in Pretoria. It is being decided in the townships of South Africa and among the voters of the Western countries. This poses a considerable dilemma for the policy-makers of the West, who still cling to the illusion that there is an evolutionary answer to the South African problem. Accustomed to treating the South African regime as a legitimate government, the leaders of the West are now obliged to consider using the kind of measures that are normally reserved for what they consider pariah states. The policy-makers prefer, however, to avoid facing the embarrassing truth — that South Africa is precisely such a state. Thus, it is possible for President Reagan to denounce all manner of

countries for their "violations of human rights." Yet he breathes not a word about the horrors of the apartheid system. He produces a list of "terrorist states." Yet the Republic of South Africa is absent from the list. Washington had very little to say about the commando team that Pretoria sent into Angola to blow up American-owned oil installations and kill American personnel working in the oil fields. The amazing thing is that those Western leaders who propagate and support these preposterous positions argue that they do so in defense of freedom, justice and democracy. Boiled down to its essence, their argument is that the people of South Africa are better off with the devil of racism than they know than the scourge of communism — and the experts in Washington are quite convinced that communism will descend on the hapless peoples of southern Africa once the democratic majority takes power there.

Thus, the defense of the most virulent and pernicious racism in the contemporary world is disguised as a far-sighted and principled promotion of freedom, justice and democracy. And in the meantime, the democratization of South Africa is firmly — and deliberately — obstructed. The problem arises when the South African regime acts in a manner that clearly reveals its abhorrent and unacceptable nature. What must the Western policy-makers do when the people of South Africa rise up and are killed because they proclaim freedom, justice and democracy — and denounce a racist order? The problem is compounded when those whom the experts are supposed to represent — in this case, the American people — also stand up and call for an end to minority domination in South Africa. When this happens, the policy-makers must make an effort to catch up with their constituencies. At the same time, however, they are determined not to treat the racist rulers of South Africa as a regime of outlaws. Out of this compound of irreconcilables emerges a two-pronged strategy. First, the nonwhite people of South Africa — African, colored and Indian — are told on a diet of words expressing hostility to apartheid. Others are told to be patient and wait for the actions taken or about to be taken against Pretoria. In fact, however, the actions are designed to have the minimum possible impact on the apartheid system. What is incredible is that when we blacks speak out against such pusilla-

nimity, we are reassured that it is for our own good: If a boulder were to fall on President Pieter Botha's head, we are told, it would hurt us, the oppressed, more than him. The second prong of this strategy is to do everything possible to ensure that Mr. Botha does not get hurt, and to reassure him whenever possible that the major Western governments will do nothing to hurt him. Sometimes these reassurances come as sheep dressed in wolfish clothes, measures described as sanctions but designed to have no impact. Clearly this strategy is indefensible. Those who have elaborated it, including the American and British governments, know this, but they try to disguise it by holding out the promise of an evolutionary solution. The problem is that an evolutionary process is predicated on the quiescence of the oppressed, a quiescence imposed and maintained by the oppressor. It is that relationship between oppressor and oppressed — a relationship perfectly embodied in the brutal state of emergency declared last month — that allows the Botha regime to argue that the people of South Africa either accept the status quo or would be satisfied by any meaningless "reform program" that the racists choose to implement. The question that President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain have yet to answer is this: If there is no pressure for change, why should President Botha and the rest of white South Africa initiate change? It will not do to argue that our struggle inside South Africa is permissible only if it is peaceful. The teacher Matthew Goniwe, the lawyer Victoria Mxenge and many others have been murdered for their involvement in a peaceful struggle. Thirty-eight of their colleagues in the leadership of the United Democratic Front are facing treason charges for no reason other than that they encouraged South Africans to unite in a peaceful struggle for a democratic nation. We will emerge victorious in this struggle — however many people we lose in the process. We still call for meaningful sanctions to minimize loss of life. We rely on the voters to whom even such people as President Reagan owe their positions to ensure that the West participates in bringing about a democratic South Africa. The Western governments cannot continue to help perpetuate apartheid. The writer is director of information and publicity for the African National Congress, the outlawed group fighting white rule in South Africa. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## The Reformists Walk a Narrow Path

By Peter Honey

JOHANNESBURG — The sheer magnitude of anti-apartheid protests here and the viciousness of black revolt, which have become almost a way of life, tend to obscure the more immediate concerns of the country. South Africa has leaped into world attention with a primeval scream. Millions of people who once knew of the country only as a region of gold, wildlife and apartheid might now believe that it is descending into hell. They open their newspapers, turn on the television set and are confronted by horrifying accounts of a South Africa that is in the process of self-immolation: riots, killings, political assassinations, mass arrests, a state of emergency. Mob rule, police oppression and human misery are presented as the omens of revolution. Governments of all stripes are prodded into action by public outcry. Fifteen countries (the United States and European Community nations included) have recalled temporarily, and in one case permanently, their ambassadors or heads of missions. Their excuses are various, their concerns the same: No longer can they afford to associate with a government that is unwilling or unable to respond to the political demands of its greater population. But why the clamor now? Apartheid is less evident in the streets and buildings of South Africa than it has ever been in the 37 years of white National Party rule. First-time visitors are often amazed at the extent to which the country has become racially integrated. This is a South Africa that, when seen superficially and from certain angles, is as orderly as any Western democracy. The repression, though racially motivated, is no worse than it is in many countries of Africa. The unrest has not yet spread beyond the bounds of the black townships — and even then not all are in uproar. While censorship exists, political opponents and newspapers are still allowed to criticize the government to a degree that is unheard of in many countries. In Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and other cities there are scores of restaurants and hotels where black and white guests mingle. There are multiracial theaters, playgrounds, schools and universities. Membership in political parties is no longer restricted to a single race. People of different races can marry or share sex without prosecution. Even though the law still prohibits blacks from living in white cities and towns, authorities have turned a blind eye to several suburbs that have quietly become multiracial. Township blacks are still denied land-ownership rights, or even full South African citizenship. Laws prohibit them from living or traveling freely, but government leaders have already indicated that these laws are about to be scrapped or "softened." Not all townships are squalid ghettos. Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg, is probably better off than many Third World cities. The township bosses several sumptuous residences. These are facts, but they do not tell the full story, just as the accounts of violence and insurrection are only part of the picture. For the issue is no longer apartheid itself but the retention or relinquishment of power. In this context no amount of social reform can satisfy the demands of blacks for a share in governing

the country. The issue now is power. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is hated by black radicals but is nonetheless a powerful leader of the country's six million Zulus, has said that he is now prepared to shelve the ideal of a unitary one-man, one-vote system of government, "if negotiations between blacks and whites can begin to find a compromise solution acceptable to all population groups." He is not alone in calling for a constitutional conference of all races. Conservative white businessmen join opposition politicians, church leaders and academics of all races in calling on the government to act. Some call for the immediate abolition of apartheid, others for gradual reforms. Talk to recognized black leaders, they say, even if it means freeing people like Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the African National Congress. Give equal living and voting rights to the black majority. Foreign Minister R.F. Botha has revealed that some members of the government agree that Mr. Mandela should be released. "The question," he said, "is how." To understand that statement is a key to understanding government resistance to the tide of opinion: There is a desperate need to save face. President Botha and his lieutenants recognize that apartheid is no longer a practicable doctrine. That was made clear by the reform initiative that began in the 1970s and that split Afrikaner nationalism. On one side are the apartheid purists who believe that it is the only way to maintain white supremacy; on the other side are the reformists, like Mr. Botha, who are dismantling apartheid, but only where it poses a threat to the people whom it was designed to protect: the whites. Coloreds, that is, people of mixed-race, and Indian people were given a stake in central government in 1984 because, together, their population is numerically smaller than the six million whites, and poses little threat as an opposition. The major problem has always been how to give political representation to the black majority, yet retain power in white hands. Now that events are forcing Mr. Botha to address this problem — to overturn the historical tenet of Afrikaner white nationalism — he needs the support of his electorate. They have to believe that he is in control, that he is not buckling under pressure. Contained and undirected as it is, the current unrest is still far from threatening the seat of power. Until that happens, or until the violence subsides, the country seems caught in a cycle of indecision: revolt because of political rights denied, and a denial of rights because of revolt. The author, a South African who writes for Business Day, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

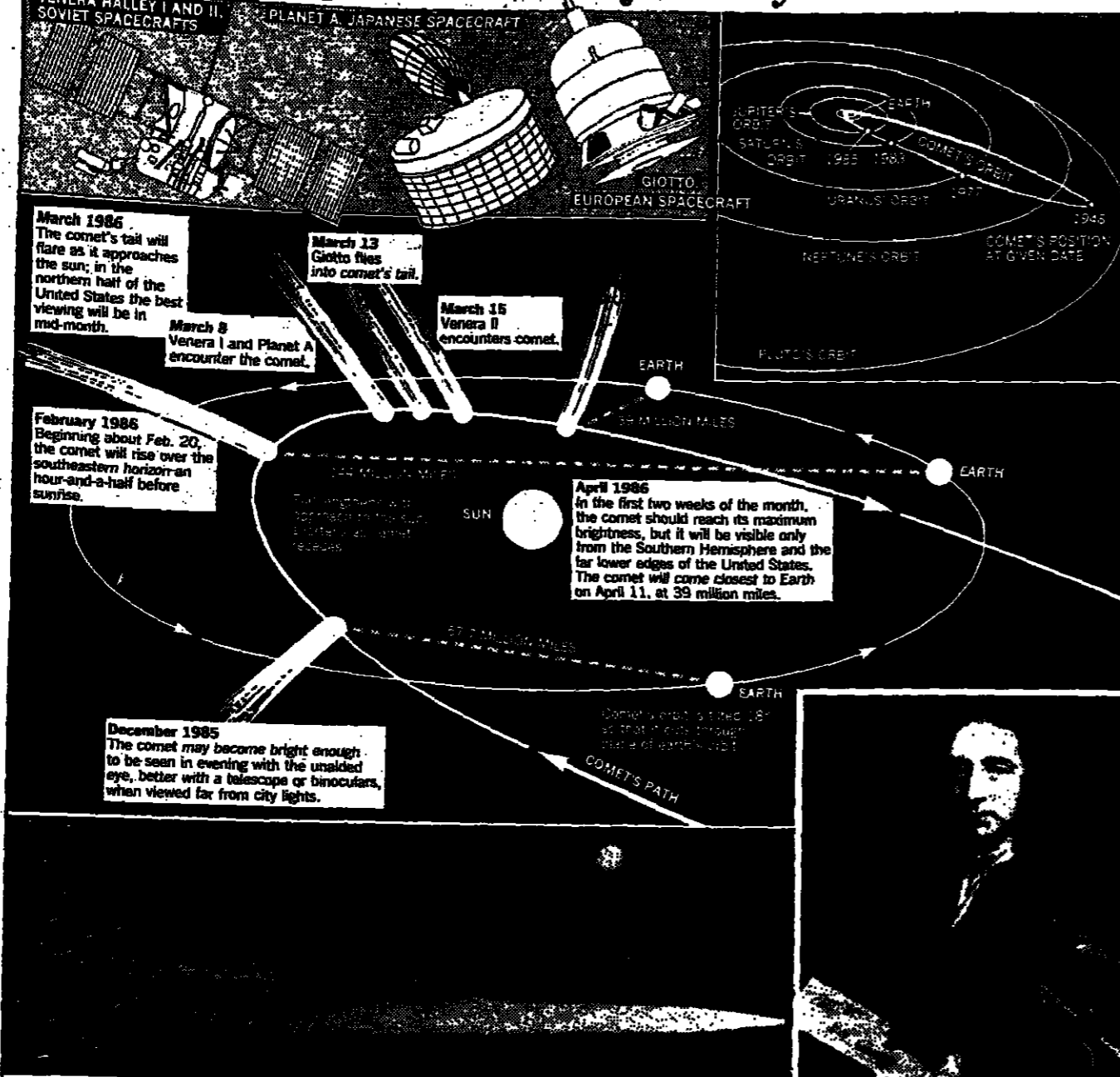
## For Reagan, a Bold Initiative on Arms

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — When the Russians proposed a joint moratorium on testing nuclear weapons, President Reagan asked his advisers what was wrong with the idea. He received a partial answer. So he was confused on the subject at a news conference last week, and the White House had to issue a correction. But the question is worth asking again. For the full answer leads directly to the challenge Mr. Reagan should set before the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, at their Geneva summit meeting in November. There are three reasons why the United States has to be wary of Soviet proposals for a joint freeze on nuclear weapons testing. For one thing, the Russians have just finished tests of their mobile land-based weapons, the SS-24 and SS-25 missiles. The United States has not begun to test its counterpart, the Midgeman. But these would not then be subject to perpetual, withering attacks in Congress. Second, both sides would undertake to agree, by a specified date, to large cuts in their arsenals of offensive weapons. In this way the Soviet claim to be ready for reductions of 30 percent could be put to the test. If Soviet leaders agreed, Moscow would have to reduce substantially its truly threatening nuclear weapons, such as the blockbuster SS-18s. If the Russians refused or reneged, America could proceed with development of its second-strike weapons — the MX and Midgeman. But these would not then be subject to perpetual, withering attacks in Congress. Third, the moratorium would be made conditional on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race. There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing. The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most

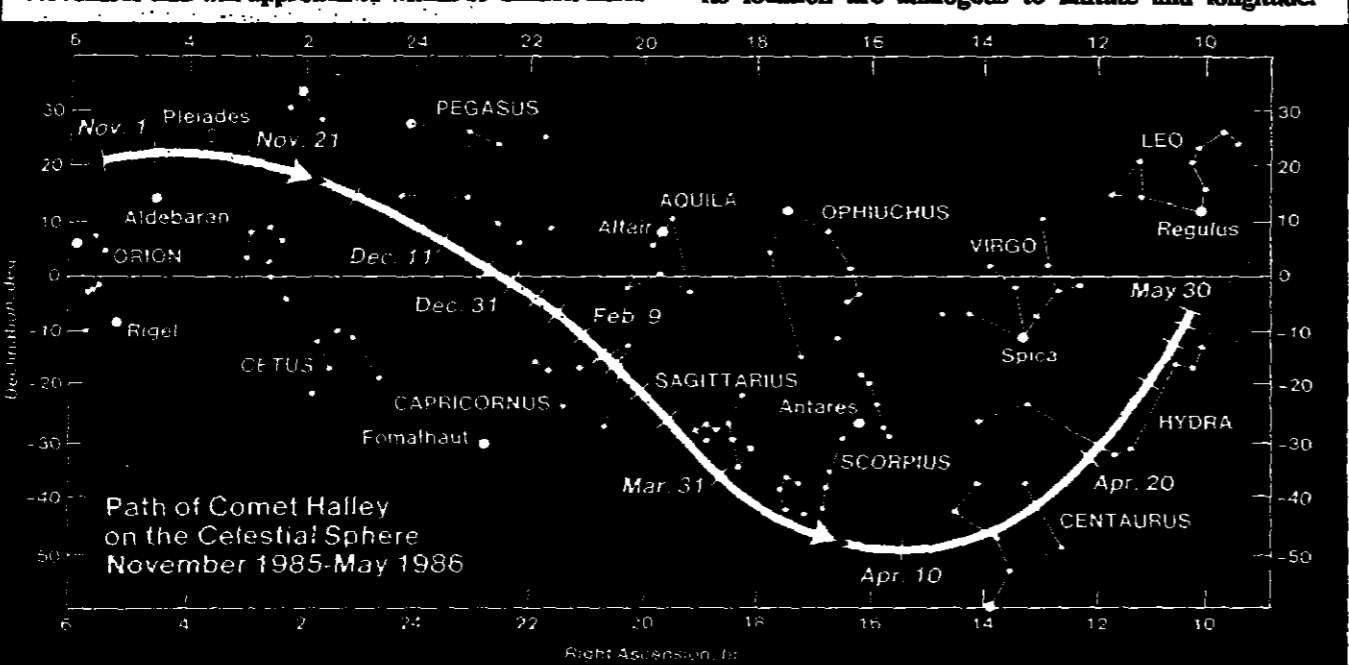
## SCIENCE

## Charting the Course of Halley's Comet



**HELLO HALLEY'S**—As the world waits for Halley's Comet to come within eye range, here is a graphic wrap-up of the research and events connected with it. The comet is expected to be visible to the naked eye in November and will approach to within 39 million miles

of Earth on April 11, but scientists say it will not be as bright as in 1910 and will be buried in the southern sky for most of its sojourn near Earth's orbit. The sky map below charts its passage. Figures on the borders plotting its location are analogous to latitude and longitude.



From "The Comet Handbook," by Donald K. Yeomans, published by NASA

## Benefits of Lifelong Leanness Challenged

By Erik Eckholm  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—A new controversy over the safety of moderate weight gains in middle age has been set off by a federal research challenge of the prevailing medical view that lifelong efforts to stay lean are best for health.

The lowest death rates are associated with "leanness in the 20s followed by a moderate weight gain into middle age," contends Dr. Reubin Andres, clinical director of the Gerontology Research Center of the National Institute on Aging. "This is, in fact, the weight pattern of most Americans," said Dr. Andres, who has the support of some leading gerontologists.

At the center of the debate are the venerable height and weight tables compiled by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The weight ranges in the tables are said to be associated with the lowest death rates.

Dr. Andres' analysis of actuarial statistics indicates that the weight ranges recommended by the insurance company, which are widely circulated by doctors, are too high for young people, too low for middle-aged and older people, and just right for those in their early 40s. With the backing of other medical experts, especially those who treat the elderly, Dr. Andres disputes the accepted wisdom that individuals should try to maintain the same weight throughout their adult lives.

In another break with tradition, Dr. Andres recommends the same weight goals for men and women of the same height. His tables say a 5-foot 11-inch man or woman in his or her 20s should weigh 126 to 171 pounds (57 to 77 kilograms). In the 40s the same person should weigh 149 to 190 pounds, and in the 60s, 172 to 213 pounds.

According to the 1983 Metropolitan Life tables a man of height 25 to 59 years old should weigh 144 to 183 pounds, depending on body frame, and a woman of the same height should weigh 135 to 176 pounds.

"For some reason the idea has grabbed us that the best weight throughout the life span is that of a 20-year-old," Dr. Andres said. "But there's just overwhelming evidence now that as you go through life it's in your best interests to lay down some fat."

**A MAJORITY** of experts on obesity and on cardiovascular diseases disagree. A panel of authorities on obesity convened in February by the National Institutes of Health declined to embrace Dr. Andres' conclusions, instead emphasizing that "a body weight of 20 percent or more above desirable body weight constitutes an established health hazard."

Experts on both sides of the debate warn against making peace with a "beer belly" or "executive spread." Recent evidence indicates that the abdomen may be the most dangerous place on the body to add fat. And all the experts emphasize the importance of prudent nutrition and exercise at any age.

The experts also agree that excess pounds in the early decades of life are especially hazardous, increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases.

Dr. Theodore B. Van Itallie, an

## METROPOLITAN LIFE

AGE RANGE

Height

Men

Women

4'10"

4'11"

5'0"

5'1"

5'2"

5'3"

5'4"

5'5"

5'6"

5'7"

5'8"

5'9"

5'10"

5'11"

6'0"

6'1"

6'2"

6'3"

6'4"

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

## GERONTOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER

AGE RANGE

20-29

30-39

40-49

50-59

60-69

4'10"

4'11"

5'0"

5'1"

5'2"

5'3"

5'4"

5'5"

5'6"

5'7"

5'8"

5'9"

5'10"

5'11"

6'0"

6'1"

6'2"

6'3"

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

117-156

120-160

123-164

126-167

129-170

132-173

135-176

137-171

139-175

141-179

144-183

147-187

150-192

153-197

157-202

100-131

101-134

103-137

105-140

106-144

111-148

114-152

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Revlon	222 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2
Amgen	211 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+	1 1/2

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
Comp.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2

AMEX Diaries					
Close	Prev.	Chg.			
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Open	High	Low	Close
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2

NYSE Diaries					
Close	Prev.	Chg.			
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Chg.			
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2

AMEX Sales					
3 P.M. volume	Prev. cont. volume	Chg.			
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		
128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2		

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+	1 1/2

## NYSE Advances Top Declines

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mostly higher in late trading Wednesday although most of the market's key averages showed only moderate gains. Steel, retail, telephone and drug issues paced the gains, but auto stocks retreated. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was up 3.92 at 1,319.22 an hour before the closing bell after gaining 1.01 points Tuesday. Advances overall held a 4-3 lead over declines. Trading picked up from the previous day's.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

pace, with volume totaling 71.96 million shares at 3 P.M., compared with 61.38 million at that hour Tuesday.

The stock market recently has struggled to

sustain any sort of upturn amid investor uncertainty about the outlook for the U.S. economy and interest rates. The caution on the part of investors has been evident in the relatively thin trading recently, analysts said.

Wall Street hoped to get a clearer picture of the economy this week from several government reports on business activity in July. But some analysts are now saying it appears the reports will do little to give the market a strong sense of direction.

The Commerce Department on Wednesday said overall business sales in June tumbled 2.1 percent, the second largest decline on record behind the 2.8 percent plunge in March 1975.

On the NYSE's active list, Revlon rose 1 1/2 to 44 1/2, Bearcase gained 3/4 to 34 1/4 and Occidental Petroleum fell 1/4 to 32 1/4.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index rose 0.25 to 232.30.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. Pct	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Stam	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	SKAR	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	BLK	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	BLK	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	101 1/2	+
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Borg	2.26	12.2	12.2	400	102	88 1/2	10	

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Services reports	P.13
AMEX volume	P.12	File rate notes	P.13
NYSE prices	P.1	Gold markets	P.9
NYSE volume	P.1	Interest rates	P.9
Commodity prices	P.14	Market summary	P.1
Currency rates	P.1	Outlook	P.1
Commodities	P.10	OTC stock	P.13
Dividends	P.10	Other markets	P.14

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

August '82 Retrospective:  
No Time Like the Present

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

PARIS—Where were you in '82? In the middle of August, as now, to be exact? Stocks exploded then in what probably was Wall Street's greatest bull move ever. Were you doing on the beach? Waiting with white knuckles for a correction to leap onto the upward spiraling market? Or fully invested, congratulating yourself on being so smart?

Stocks on Wall Street have doubled since then. But what's ahead now? What's the difference from three years ago? "Wall Street's problem today is that investors don't have the same conceptual optimism," observed Walter Zinsner, managing director of J.P. Morgan Investments in London.

"The best part of the economic cycle—the good news—lay ahead of us three years ago," he added. "You could see that the U.S. economy was bouncing off the bottom, it was the start of the upturn, there was enormous room for growth everywhere."

But now, he said, "Wall Street's focus is on narrow technical questions such as comparative values of stocks versus bonds, the short-term outlook for the economy and interest rates. Conditions are O.K. on Wall Street and other world markets, but nobody really wants to put any money down."

Declining interest rates could push stocks higher from here, he allowed, but basically he sees Wall Street drifting, perhaps declining.

Mr. Zinsner, a German, said that for non-Americans the U.S. president symbolizes the country's economic strength. But he contrasted Ronald Reagan's image when taking office—"an inspiring figure who promised to promote capitalism in its purest form"—with his image abroad now as "an apparently weaker president with America in something of a transition period waiting for a new leader."

"There's just much less conceptual incentive for foreigners to invest in the U.S. now than there was three years ago," he said. To recreate that investment environment, he thinks that either a long consolidation period is needed, after which stocks can rise again from lower levels, or a "new element, a new idea" is required to get a similar cycle on track.

Three years ago, high technology did it, he said. "Computers offered broad applications for both consumers and business. But most of this 'retailing' has been done. The sector doesn't tempt me any more as an investment because high-tech can't provide much additional growth for the economy."

Either some "dramatic, fundamental" impetus like that must occur, he said, or perhaps "a very rapid adjustment of currencies that would make U.S. industry competitive again." He suggested that a plunge by the dollar to 2.10 or 2.20 against the Deutsche mark would serve.

Suresh Bhurud, head of portfolio strategy at First Boston, shares Mr. Zinsner's cynicism. The present mood on Wall Street is "basically bleak," he said.

While bullish long term on both the economy and stock market, he sees "lots of clouds" for the next few months and now thinks any strong rebound for business in 1985's second half is unlikely.

"There's been a dramatic slowdown in demand, with the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

U.S. Sales  
Fell 2.1%  
In June

Downturn Forces  
Inventories Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—Business sales in the United States plunged 2.1 percent in June, the second-largest decline on record, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said that sales at the retail, wholesale and manufacturing levels plunged to \$419.2 billion in June after rising 0.4 percent in May. All business segments were affected, it said.

The decline was second only to a 2.8-percent drop in March 1975, Commerce Department analysts said.

The downturn resulted in business inventories rising 0.4 percent in June, following a 0.4-percent May decline.

The bleak sales news came a day after the government said that an advance report on retail sales for July showed only a 0.4-percent increase. Analysts said the projected rise was smaller than expected and dimmed hopes for a healthy upturn in U.S. economic activity in the second half of 1985.

The Commerce Department said that sales at department stores, restaurants and other retail establishments edged up 0.4 percent last month to a seasonally adjusted total of \$113.7 billion.

The modest increase in retail sales in July followed two months of declines, including a 1.4-percent drop in June that originally was reported last month as an 0.8-percent fall.

"There is not a lot to be encouraged about in this modest uptick," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson/Lehman Brothers. "This kind of number won't give you the rebound in economic growth the administration is looking for."

Sandra Shaber, director of consumer economics at Chase Econometrics, said: "The question now is not how much the economy will rebound in the second half, but will we be able to avoid a recession."

Meanwhile Wednesday, the National Association of Manufacturers said that U.S. economic growth has been cut in half in the past year by the nation's trade losses that threaten to trigger another recession.

"If policies are not quickly effected that will reduce the trade deficit we run the risk of another recession and intensified pressure for a protectionist response," the NAM's vice president for international affairs, Larry Fox, said in a 19-page report on the economy. (AP, UPI)

Japan's Wholesale Prices Dip

TOKYO—Japan's unadjusted wholesale price index fell 0.4 percent in July, the Bank of Japan said Wednesday.

The index, which measures prices of goods sold in bulk, fell for the 11th straight month.

The decline was the steepest in 11 months, reflecting a drop in prices of raw materials and intermediate goods.

The index stood at 100.0 in July, down from 100.4 in June.

The Bank of Japan said the decline was due to a drop in prices of raw materials and intermediate goods.

The index is a key indicator of inflation in Japan.

The decline was the steepest in 11 months.

The index stood at 100.0 in July, down from 100.4 in June.

The Bank of Japan said the decline was due to a drop in prices of raw materials and intermediate goods.

The index is a key indicator of inflation in Japan.

The decline was the steepest in 11 months.

The index stood at 100.0 in July, down from 100.4 in June.

The Bank of Japan said the decline was due to a drop in prices of raw materials and intermediate goods.

The Varieties of Auto Imports

True imports: made abroad and sold under a foreign name through its own dealerships.

Joint Ventures: assembled in the U.S. by a partnership of General Motors and Toyota Motor Co. called New United Motor Manufacturing. About 70% of the car's content comes from abroad.

Transplanted imports: manufactured in the U.S. by foreign companies, with a varying amount of U.S. produced content. Sold under the parent company's name, through its own dealer network.

Captive imports: made abroad but sold under a Detroit nameplate by domestic dealers.

Importable imports: manufactured in the U.S. by American auto makers, but with many imported parts.

Mixed-Breed Autos Are Taking Over  
A Confusing Stew of Classifications for the Industry

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

DETROIT—The all-American car is becoming increasingly hard to find, and the imported version increasingly hard to spot.

Consider the Chevrolet, in its various manifestations. Buyers of a Chevrolet Celebrity pretty much have a domestic car, although Chevrolet executives say virtually all cars assembled in the United States carry some imported parts.

But anyone who has a Chevrolet Sprint or Spectrum in the driveway has a Japanese automobile. It was made either by Suzuki Motor Co. or Isuzu Motors Ltd. and imported by General Motors Corp. to compensate for GM's inability to make small cars as efficiently as the Japanese.

And the new Chevrolet Novas, assembled in California by members of the United Automobile Workers union, are in fact thinly disguised Toyota Corollas, put together largely from imported parts at a factory co-owned and wholly managed by executives of Toyota Motor Corp.

Not that long ago, there were only two sorts of cars: American-made and imports. But a combination of Japanese economic achievement and American political pressures has blurred that simple breakdown and produced a stew of confusing classifications.

Some cars are manufactured abroad, but sold here under brand names associated with Detroit. Other vehicles bear names like Honda and Nissan, but are assembled in the United States, largely from imported components. The direct imports—the cars manufactured in Toyota City, Japan, and sold in the United States as fast as they leave the docks—are all too obvious. But less noticeably, foreign-made parts are increasingly finding their way into familiar Detroit models.

Ford Escorts carry manual transmissions that Mazda Motor Co. makes in Japan. Engines for Pontiac Sunbirds are shipped in from Brazil, and Chrysler relies on Mitsubishi Motor Co. for optional engines across most of its product line.

What all this means is that the foreign grip on the American auto market is even larger than it appears. Direct, outright imports command roughly a quarter of the market. But when the count is extended to domestic imports, transplanted imports (the ones assembled in the United States), (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Barclays to Cut  
Stake in Bank  
In South Africa

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Barclays Bank PLC said Wednesday that it would reduce its holding in Barclays National Bank Ltd., South Africa's largest bank, to 40.4 percent from 50.4 percent.

Although a surge in racial violence has shaken confidence in the already depressed South African economy, Barclays Bank insisted that the move was based on commercial rather than political considerations.

"The decision represents an entirely natural development and the timing is purely coincidental," said Peter Leslie, chief general manager at Barclays, which is Britain's biggest bank.

The British bank's stake will fall because it has decided not to buy its portion of a 254-million-rand (\$112-million) rights offering of preferred shares announced Wednesday by Barclays National.

The shares are being sold to strengthen the bank's capital base, in anticipation of stricter requirements by South African monetary authorities.

Barclays Bank's rights under the offer have been transferred to Anglo American Corp. and Southern Life Association. Anglo's stake in Barclays National will rise to 25 percent from about 18 percent and Southern Life Association's to 7.5 percent from 4 percent.

The move comes four months after another big British bank, Standard Chartered PLC, reduced its stake in Standard Bank Investment Corp., South Africa's second-largest bank, to 42 percent from 50.3 percent by declining to accept a rights offer. Several big British industrial companies, notably Associated British Foods PLC, also have reduced or eliminated their stakes in South Africa in recent years.

Few other British banks retain major presences there, but Hill Samuel & Co., a large British merchant bank, still has a 72-percent stake in a South African merchant bank.

D.C. Mootham, a Hill Samuel director, said his bank had no plans to reduce that stake but added: "Obviously, one is thinking about the policy all the time."

In the United States, some banks are reducing their exposure to South Africa. The New York Times recently quoted banking sources as saying that Chase Manhattan Bank had stopped making new loans to private borrowers in South Africa.

Barclays Bank officials emphasized that they were not cutting their investment in the South African bank, which totals the equivalent of about \$184 million, but merely declining to raise the investment in line with other shareholders.

The officials also stressed that the move was in line with a long-term strategy of allowing local control in certain foreign markets, such as Nigeria. Since 1973, Barclays Bank has been gradually reducing its stake in the South African bank, which was acquired in 1923.

Because of tax considerations, the officials said, the lower stake would have virtually no effect on the British bank's net profit. South Africa's economic slump and the plunge in the value of the rand have slashed the South African bank's contribution to Barclays Bank's worldwide net profit to just 0.9 percent in this year's first half from about 16 percent three years ago.

Groups opposed to South Africa's apartheid policy have condemned Barclays Bank for retaining its presence there. But the British bank has contended that it acts as "a force for the good" by allowing equal opportunities for all races. Mr. Leslie said he believed the bank would still play such a role after it relinquished control of the South African unit.

To reflect the change, Barclays National said it eventually would choose a new name, removing the word "Barclays."

On the London Stock Exchange, the price of Barclays Bank shares rose early Wednesday when the bank said it planned a major announcement. After the statement, however, the shares settled to close at 389 pence, up just 4 pence from Tuesday.

Spain to Lift  
Limits on  
Investments

Reuters

MADRID—Spain is preparing to lift almost all restrictions on foreign investment, including the flotation of foreign shares on the Madrid Stock Exchange, the secretary of state for commerce said Wednesday.

Guillermo de la Dehesa told a seminar on the European Community that the new rules would be in place by 1986, when Spain and Portugal are scheduled to become the EC's 11th and 12th members.

The liberalization package would open a number of sectors from which foreign investors either are excluded or required to obtain lengthy official authorization. Those areas include shipping, oil refining, commercial aviation, mining, insurance and banking.

In May, the government took a step toward deregulation by raising the ceiling on investments from abroad, but it excluded the areas outlined on Wednesday.

Investment from abroad is one of Spain's top sources of foreign exchange, along with exports and tourism, both of which have shown sluggish growth.

The government is eager to promote foreign investment to help maintain a current account surplus, which last year totaled \$2 billion. Investment from overseas amounted to \$1.9 billion in 1984.

Mr. de la Dehesa said that foreigners would be allowed to use ordinary pesos for investment, rather than the special convertible pesetas backed by foreign exchange now required.

He also said that foreign corporations would be allowed to float their shares on the Madrid exchange to stimulate overseas investment in the Spanish bourse.

Foreign investment amounted to 27 billion pesetas (\$163 million) in the first half of 1985, more than double the amount a year earlier.

"I have not detected much interest by foreign companies to float their shares in Madrid," said Monica Morales, the head of Banif, one of Spain's biggest portfolio management companies. "The market is too small to attract much interest."

Philips Earnings Fell in 2d Quarter

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM—NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken said Wednesday that second-quarter earnings fell 32.8 percent to 176 million guilders (\$56.1 million) from 262 million guilders in the like period of 1984.

Sales for the electronics and consumer products company rose 12 percent to 13.6 billion guilders from 12.1 billion guilders in last year's second quarter.

Earnings in the first half fell 19 percent to 436 million guilders from 544 million guilders, while sales rose 13 percent to 27.4 billion guilders compared with the year-earlier 24.2 billion guilders, Philips said.

The company said that almost half of the first-half worldwide sales increase was attributable to price changes and foreign exchange effects.

"Viewed geographically, income from operations fell in the United States and Canada, while it increased substantially in Europe and Latin America," the Philips statement said.

The company reported sales of its "home electronics for sound and vision" product sector posted above-average growth despite a "virtually stagnating" market for color televisions.

The 1985 second-quarter and first-half figures also reflect 15 million guilders for discontinuation of the company's welding operations and the planned disposal of its Draka Kabel BV subsidiary.

Philips said that it continued to have high inventory levels. As of June 30, its inventories as a percentage of 12-month sales eased only marginally to 30.2 percent from 30.6 percent.

The company attributed the sharp decline in its second-quarter and first-half earnings this year to continued weakness of its U.S. operations, mainly North American Philips Corp. in New York and Signetics Corp. of Sunnyvale, California.

A sudden and severe depression in the U.S. semiconductor market sharply reduced the contribution of Signetics, which last year had buoyant revenue and earnings, Philips said. The Dutch parent does not disclose financial figures for the subsidiary.

The Philips statement said that the company reported sales of its "home electronics for sound and vision" product sector posted above-average growth despite a "virtually stagnating" market for color televisions.

The 1985 second-quarter and first-half figures also reflect 15 million guilders for discontinuation of the company's welding operations and the planned disposal of its Draka Kabel BV subsidiary.

Philips said that it continued to have high inventory levels. As of June 30, its inventories as a percentage of 12-month sales eased only marginally to 30.2 percent from 30.6 percent.

The company attributed the sharp decline in its second-quarter and first-half earnings this year to continued weakness of its U.S. operations, mainly North American Philips Corp. in New York and Signetics Corp. of Sunnyvale, California.

A sudden and severe depression in the U.S. semiconductor market sharply reduced the contribution of Signetics, which last year had buoyant revenue and earnings, Philips said. The Dutch parent does not disclose financial figures for the subsidiary.

U.K. Earnings  
Show Increase

Reuters

LONDON—Britain's average earnings rose 9.2 percent in the year to June after an 8.8-percent increase in the year to May, the Employment Department said Wednesday.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

The June index was set at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 170.3, base 1980. The underlying increase, adjusted for such factors as tax pay and timing variations, was 7.5 percent in the year to June, unchanged from May.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

	£	DM	FF	¥	S	Sc	Y
London	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	166.6	136.7	163.6
Frankfurt	0.61	1.00	4.06	103.3	105.5	86.3	103.3
Paris	0.16	0.26	1.00	24.6	25.1	20.5	24.6
Switzerland	0.75	1.25	5.00	125.0	127.5	104.2	125.0
Japan	0.006	0.01	0.04	1.00	1.02	0.83	1.00
Sweden	0.013	0.02	0.08	2.00	2.04	1.67	2.00
Denmark	0.013	0.02	0.08	2.00	2.04	1.67	2.00
Norway	0.013	0.02	0.08	2.00	2.04	1.67	2.00
Finland	0.004	0.01	0.04	1.00	1.02	0.83	1.00
Greece	0.002	0.003	0.01	0.50	0.51	0.42	0.50
Italy	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Spain	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Portugal	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Belgium	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Netherlands	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Austria	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
West Germany	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
East Germany	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Czech Republic	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Slovak Republic	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Hungary	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Poland	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Czechoslovakia	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Soviet Union	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Yugoslavia	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Romania	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Bulgaria	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Greece	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Italy	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Spain	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Portugal	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Belgium	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Netherlands	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Austria	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
West Germany	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
East Germany	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Czech Republic	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Slovak Republic	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Hungary	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Poland	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Czechoslovakia	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Soviet Union	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Yugoslavia	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Romania	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0
Bulgaria	0.001	0.002	0.008	20.0	20.4	16.7	20.0

Closures in London and Zurich, Russia in other



## Ultramar PLC Pretax Up; Net Plunges 30%

PARIS — Ultramar PLC said Wednesday that pretax profit in the second quarter rose 14 percent from a year earlier despite a sharp fall in sales caused by weak conditions in markets in eastern Canada and the United States.

The company, a worldwide energy group with interests in production, refining and marketing, said pretax earnings in the period rose to \$61.5 million (\$84.9 million) from \$53.9 million a year earlier while sales fell 12.2 percent, to \$586.8 million from \$668.1 million.

For the half, Ultramar said that pretax profit rose 38.7 percent from a year earlier, to \$160.6 million from \$115.8 million. Sales fell to \$1.37 billion from \$1.49 billion, the company said.

Despite the better operating results, the company said that higher taxation in the second quarter caused net profit to fall 29.5 percent from a year earlier, to \$20.7 million, from \$29.4 million. Net profit for the half rose to \$65.3 million from \$62.8 million a year earlier, it said.

It said, however, that margins continued to improve and that it should see increasing profitability from its operations in eastern Canada over the next 12 months.

The group's first-half oil production from Indonesia, the North Sea, western Canada and the United States averaged 30,900 barrels per day, a record for any six-month period, it said.

Improved cash flow, lower capital expenditures and refinancing of Canadian subsidiaries through the issue of 250 million Canadian dollars (\$183.8 million) of preferred shares permitted a substantial cut in long-term debt during the half, it said.

## Commercial Union Co. Posts Loss in First Half

LONDON — Commercial Union Assurance Co., the British insurance company, said Wednesday that pretax profit in the second quarter was \$5.4 million (\$7.4 million) compared with a \$6.1-million loss in the first period last year.

The group said its pretax loss narrowed to \$12.1 million in the first half compared with a \$14.5-million loss in the first six months of 1984. The underwriting loss widened slightly to \$173.6 million compared with \$173.1 million a year earlier.

Most of the improvements came from operations in Britain, the group said. First-half pretax profit in Britain was \$20 million compared with a \$7.1-million loss in 1984.

Commercial Union also said that Cecil Harris plans to retire as chief executive at the end of the year. He will be succeeded by Tony Brand, chief executive of the group's U.S. subsidiary, Commercial Union Corp.

Premium income from the United States fell 27 percent, in line with its decision last year to reduce the scale of its U.S. operations, the group said. Premium income rose 7 percent in Britain and 12 percent in the rest of the world, Commercial Union said.

Overall non-life premium income was down 10 percent, after allowing for currency fluctuations, it said.

Investment income remained near last year's levels. A lower U.S. contribution was offset by an increase in Britain, partly due to a switch from equities to fixed-interest investments in the second half of 1984.

Losses posted in 1984 were blamed on difficult trading conditions in Britain and the United

States and Commercial Union decided a year ago to reduce operations to concentrate on personal risks and smaller insurance lines.

The U.S. operation posted a loss of \$23.9 million in the second quarter compared with \$31.7 million in the first quarter.

The company said that results from U.S. operations should improve in the second half of 1985 and in 1986. Premium rate increases there are now averaging 30 percent on commercial business renewals, the group said.

The U.S. pension fund accumulated a surplus of about \$60 million due to strong investment performance and reduced staff numbers, Commercial Union said. The fund will be terminated and replaced with another scheme providing staff with the same benefits, it said.

The surplus will be used to strengthen claim provisions and will not affect profits, it added.

Results in The Netherlands were helped by a 9-percent increase in life profits, although other business there continued to be affected by competitive market conditions. Canadian results also were affected by competitive conditions and a tornado in May. Commercial Union businesses in other countries provided a satisfactory underlying result despite some large claims.

## Sanko Creditors Weigh Plan To Operate Bulk Carriers

TOKYO — Some of the 13 Japanese trading houses and leasing companies that financed the building of 100 bulk carriers now on charter to Sanko Steamship Co. are studying the possibility of jointly operating them, shipping industry sources said Wednesday.

However, no immediate decision is possible because operation of the carriers by Sanko would be vital to any plan to rehabilitate the company, they said.

Sanko Steamship applied for court protection from creditors on Tuesday after major creditor banks decided they could not provide further financing.

Debits for the Sanko group are estimated at \$20 billion yen (\$2.2 billion).

Sanko ordered 125 sophisticated bulk carriers during 1983 and around 100 of those are now in operation. The order was part of a program aimed at streamlining and reorganizing its fleet.

Trading houses involved with Sanko will watch developments and avoid taking over, for the time being, ships they have on charter to Sanko, a spokesman at Marubeni Corp. said.

Marubeni owns 12 bulk carriers on charter to Sanko and six more that are being built, he said. The company will not decide what to do about the ships until the court has ruled on Sanko's future.

A spokesman at Sumitomo Corp., which has chartering contracts with Sanko for 24 bulk carriers and owns 12 of them, said his company had no firm plan for the ships at present. But he said the company could operate the ships if Sanko cancels the chartering contracts.

Meanwhile, trading house sources said there is growing concern that Sanko ships might be stuck at ports if they are refused refueling or if longshoremen decline to handle cargoes unless they receive payment in cash.

A spokesman at Daiwa Bank Ltd., one of Sanko's three major creditor banks, said the banks have agreed to give Sanko limited financial aid until the court rules.

The agreement followed Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita's request to the creditors to extend emergency financial aid to help bail out the shipping line, ministry sources said.

## GAF Holds 5.6% Stake in Union Carbide

NEW YORK — GAF Corp. said Wednesday that it had acquired 5.6 percent of the stock in the troubled Union Carbide Corp.

The disclosure appeared to fuel speculation on Wall Street that GAF might mount a bid to acquire all or part of Union Carbide.

GAF said in its filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it bought the Union Carbide stock because it presented "an attractive investment opportunity," and that in doing so it has considered "the possibility of a

business combination between GAF and Union Carbide."

However, the company said it "has no present plans or proposals with respect to Union Carbide that relate to or would result in any extraordinary transaction."

Union Carbide's stock was unchanged at \$51.75 in early New York Stock Exchange trading on Wednesday, while GAF gained \$1 a share to \$32.625.

GAF said that it owns 3.94 million of Union Carbide's 70.4 million common shares outstanding. At the current price, Union Car-

bide has a market valuation of \$3.67 billion.

GAF, based in Wayne, New Jersey, makes chemicals and building materials. It earned \$56.7 million on sales of \$731.3 million last year.

Union Carbide is one of the largest U.S. chemical concerns and recorded \$9.5 billion in 1984 revenue. But the company has had major problems recently. Last year a toxic-gas leak at a Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, killed 2,000 people. On Sunday, a gas leak at the its Institute, West Virginia, plant injured 135 people.

### COMPANY NOTES

American Motors Corp. said it would transfer production of its Jeep CJ model from its assembly plant at Toledo, Ohio, to a facility at Brampton, Ontario, because of overcrowded capacity at the Toledo plant.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. said it would head a consortium to build Turkey's first nuclear power station. The contract, to be completed by 1989, is valued at 1.3 billion Canadian dollars (\$958 million).

BASF AG of West Germany said it would make chimney gas-collecting catalysts starting in 1987 under license from Japan's Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co. It said the catalysts, which have been used successfully in Japanese power plants,

reduce the nitrogen oxide in chimney gas by 80 percent.

Commodore International Ltd. said it planned to take significant year-end inventory write-downs, resulting in an expected loss of \$80 million for the fourth quarter ended June 30. In the same quarter a year ago the company reported a net profit of \$33.1 million.

Genstar Corp. said it had won an injunction from the Ontario Supreme Court against a bid by Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. for 8.2 million common shares of Canada Trustco Mortgage Co.

Indosuez Bank said it has taken 100-percent control of the Merchant Bank Indosuez-Australia Ltd. following a decision by the Australian government allowing

full participation in the merchant bank sector.

Myer Emporium Ltd. reported it had approved a merger with G.J. Coles & Co. under a revised offer by Coles that included three Coles shares plus 5.25 Australian dollars cash (\$3.78) for five Myer shares.

Saxon Petroleum Corp. PLC announced it had extended its offer for Charterhouse Petroleum PLC and Saxon Oil PLC until Aug. 20. The new company said it had received acceptances for 102.6 million Charterhouse shares, or 75.8 percent, and for 7.9 million Saxon Oil shares, or 35.5 percent.

Tricentral PLC said it had agreed to acquisition by Ampol Exploration of a 10-percent interest in a field off western Australia.

## Floating-Rate Notes

Aug. 14

Issuer/Note

Coupon Next Bid Ask

# Dollar

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Alfred (1985)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1986)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1987)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1988)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1989)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1990)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1991)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1992)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1993)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1994)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1995)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1996)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1997)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1998)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (1999)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2000)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2001)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2002)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2003)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2004)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2005)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2006)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2007)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2008)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2009)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2010)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2011)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2012)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2013)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2014)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2015)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2016)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2017)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2018)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2019)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2020)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2021)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2022)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2023)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2024)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2025)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2026)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2027)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2028)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2029)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2030)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2031)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2032)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2033)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2034)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2035)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2036)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2037)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2038)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2039)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2040)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2041)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2042)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2043)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2044)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2045)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2046)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2047)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2048)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2049)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2050)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2051)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2052)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2053)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2054)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2055)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2056)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2057)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2058)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2059)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2060)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2061)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2062)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2063)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2064)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2065)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2066)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2067)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2068)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2069)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2070)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2071)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2072)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2073)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2074)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2075)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2076)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2077)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2078)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2079)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2080)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2081)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2082)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2083)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2084)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2085)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2086)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2087)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2088)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2089)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2090)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2091)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2092)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2093)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2094)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2095)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2096)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2097)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2098)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2099)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2100)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2101)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2102)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2103)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2104)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2105)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2106)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2107)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2108)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2109)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2110)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2111)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2112)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2113)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2114)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2115)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2116)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2117)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2118)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2119)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2120)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2121)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2122)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2123)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2124)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2125)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2126)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2127)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2128)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2129)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2130)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2131)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2132)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2133)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2134)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2135)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2136)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2137)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2138)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2139)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2140)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2141)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2142)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2143)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2144)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2145)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2146)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2147)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2148)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2149)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2150)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2151)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2152)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2153)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2154)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2155)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2156)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2157)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2158)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2159)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2160)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2161)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2162)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2163)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2164)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2165)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2166)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2167)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2168)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2169)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2170)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2171)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2172)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2173)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2174)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2175)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2176)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2177)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2178)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2179)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2180)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2181)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2182)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2183)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2184)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2185)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2186)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2187)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2188)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2189)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2190)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2191)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2192)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2193)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2194)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2195)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2196)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2197)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2198)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2199)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2200)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2201)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2202)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2203)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2204)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2205)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2206)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2207)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2208)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2209)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2210)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2211)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2212)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2213)	7%	10-15	97.25	97.50
Alfred (2214)	7%			

[illegible]

**MOSCOW** — Soviet industrial production in the first seven months of this year rose 3.5 percent from the like period of 1984, the weekly Communist Party newspaper Economic Gazette said Wednesday.

July production was 5.8 percent higher than July of last year, the newspaper said.

Labor productivity also improved but the problems plaguing the oil and steel industries showed no signs of easing, it said. Production of both commodities remained below 1984 levels and down from 1984 levels, figures showed.

The newspaper said that half of the itemized categories of industrial goods were down from 1984 levels.

# 2FOR1

Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of Tribes **free** with a one-year subscription. Total savings: nearly 50% off the newsstand price in most European countries!

**VACATION INSTRUCTIONS** 15-8-85

I will be traveling from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ (dates)

☐ Please suspend my subscription during my absence and extend the date of expiration accordingly.

☐ I would like to have the paper sent to my vacation address. (Please enclose instructions).

DM • Deutsche Mark; BF • Belgium Francs; FL • Dutch Florin; LF • Luxembourg Francs; SF • Swiss Francs; a. asked; + Offer Prices; b. bid; charge P. \$10 to \$1 per unit; N.A. Not Available; N.C. Not Communicated; c. New, S. suspended; S-S. Stock Split; \*\*, Ex-Dividend; \* or E.R.S. Excess Return Stock Index; Juv. = Juvenile; P. = Redemption; P. = Coupon; ee. = Extraordinary

۵۵۰۱۸۴

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Gains in Quiet European Trading

LONDON — The dollar ended firmer Wednesday in quiet and uneventful European trading while dealers waited for guidance from the U.S. economic data.

The dollar gained in early trading after the U.S. government's announcement Tuesday that retail sales in the United States rose 0.4 percent in July, exceeding market forecasts.

That prompted some buying by investors who had earlier sold borrowed dollars in expectations that the dollar would fall.

But foreign exchange dealers said that the market was unmoved by Wednesday's Commerce Department report that business inventories rose 0.4 percent in June. They also said that it already has

discounted cuts in West German key lending rates, which are expected Thursday.

Also expected this week are the Commerce Department's report on U.S. industrial production and the Federal Reserve's report on consumer credit.

Dealers said that trading slowed considerably Wednesday afternoon in several European countries, including France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, on the eve of the Assumption Day holiday, when financial markets will be closed.

"It was just a non-day," one said. Most of the business Wednesday was either technical or compulsory trading, dealers said.

High U.S. interest rates are braking the dollar's slide. Dealers said

there still is a general consensus that the rates should come down in response to the sluggishness in the American economy, but so far they have not.

In London, the dollar gained against the British pound for a second straight day. It closed at \$1.3825 compared with \$1.3895 on Tuesday.

The currency closed in London at 2.7930 Deutsche marks, up from Tuesday's close of 2.7835.

Other dollar rates in Europe, compared with late Tuesday, included: 2.3045 Swiss francs, up from 2.2985; 3.1405 Dutch guilders, up from 3.1240 and 1,871.00 Italian lire, up from 1,865.00.

In Tokyo, the dollar finished at 237.50, up from 236.75 on Tuesday. (Reuters, AP)

## Firms Make The All-American Car Becoming Thing of Past

(Continued from Page 9)

and invisible imports (the parts under the hood), the actual impact is about a third.

And it is headed higher. According to Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., company studies indicate that the Japanese are moving quickly to capture a full 50 percent of the U.S. auto industry, when fully built cars, hybrids and components are added together. And, he concedes, they are doing it with Detroit's help.

"Within 24 months our projection is that the Japanese 'will' crack, for the first time, 50 percent of everything," Mr. Iacocca said recently. "We will have managed to take the biggest single industry the world has ever seen and give away over half the total value."

The success of imported cars, and Detroit's efforts to find ways around its \$2,000-a-car cost disadvantage compared to Japanese producers, is making the entire American car something of the past.

Three Japanese auto companies, Toyota, Nissan and Honda, are already making cars in the United States and two others, Mazda and Mitsubishi, have announced plans to build assembly plants. Toyota, GM's partner in New United Motor Manufacturing Inc. in Fremont, California, produces the Corolla-based Novas and has announced plans to build a plant of its own in this country. Mazda will sell about half of its American output to its affiliate, the Ford Motor Co., to be marketed as Fords, and Mitsubishi has a similar arrangement with Chrysler.

Chrysler has been selling cars imported from Mitsubishi plants in Japan for 12 years under its own Plymouth and Dodge brand names and Ford has established a new model line, Merkur, to sell high-performance sedans made by its German subsidiary.

Since cars assembled here by foreign companies all have imported engines, transmissions and other major components, some American auto executives say the figures reporting sales of imported autos routinely understate how deeply the domestic industry has been penetrated by foreign companies.

In the Chevrolet Nova, for example, 70 percent of the complex, costly components are shipped to Fremont from Japan.

Major Japanese components suppliers, like Nippondenso Corp., which makes electrical components in Michigan, have been establishing facilities in this country to sell to their established customers and

## The All-American Car Becoming Thing of Past

(Continued from Page 9)

to seek business with Detroit's Big Three.

Mr. Iacocca blames federal policies, which he said have given Japanese producers an economic advantage in currency exchange rates and tax policies, for the erosion of the American industry. "That's why I went to Japan," he said. "I've got to build some of my stuff in yen and sell it for dollars. That's the magic of it."

The eroding distinction between domestic and imported cars can create some odd differences. Purchasers of Honda Accords who live east of the Mississippi get one assembly for imports. Nissan Sentras are now coming off the assembly line in Smyrna, Tennessee, and within a few years Mazdas will be put together south of Detroit in Flat Rock, Michigan, and Mitsubishi and Toyotas elsewhere in the country.

Automobile fleet managers in companies with a mandate to "buy American" are in for increasing headaches, according to industry analysts.

Runzheimer & Co., which monitors automotive and travel costs for large corporations, reported recently that 72 percent of fleet managers surveyed said they had for-

mal or informal policies requiring them to purchase American cars. Runzheimer officials cautioned fleet executives that a domestic nameplate did not rule out the possibility that the car was an import, with the possibility of service problems and parts shortages.

To help clear up the confusion, the company has developed a four-category system for classifying cars, listing them as domestic nameplate-domestically made, domestic nameplate-domestically made, and foreign nameplate-domestically made.

The situation will only become more complicated as the world auto industry becomes more unified, analysts observe. Both Chrysler and Cadillac have plans to build high-priced sports cars in affiliation with Italian companies. In the case of the Cadillac, the chassis will be built in Detroit and shipped to Italy where Pannofarina will add the body and ship it back to the United States for assembly.

A 1987 or 1988 Pontiac model will likely have the most complicated ancestry of all. The as-yet-named car will be built in South Korea with the assistance of Isuzu from a design originally developed by GM's Opel subsidiary in West Germany.

Three.

Mr. Iacocca blames federal policies, which he said have given Japanese producers an economic advantage in currency exchange rates and tax policies, for the erosion of the American industry. "That's why I went to Japan," he said. "I've got to build some of my stuff in yen and sell it for dollars. That's the magic of it."

The eroding distinction between domestic and imported cars can create some odd differences. Purchasers of Honda Accords who live east of the Mississippi get one assembly for imports. Nissan Sentras are now coming off the assembly line in Smyrna, Tennessee, and within a few years Mazdas will be put together south of Detroit in Flat Rock, Michigan, and Mitsubishi and Toyotas elsewhere in the country.

Automobile fleet managers in companies with a mandate to "buy American" are in for increasing headaches, according to industry analysts.

Runzheimer & Co., which monitors automotive and travel costs for large corporations, reported recently that 72 percent of fleet managers surveyed said they had for-

mal or informal policies requiring them to purchase American cars.

Runzheimer officials cautioned fleet executives that a domestic nameplate did not rule out the possibility that the car was an import, with the possibility of service problems and parts shortages.

To help clear up the confusion, the company has developed a four-category system for classifying cars, listing them as domestic nameplate-domestically made, domestic nameplate-domestically made, and foreign nameplate-domestically made.

The situation will only become more complicated as the world auto industry becomes more unified, analysts observe. Both Chrysler and Cadillac have plans to build high-priced sports cars in affiliation with Italian companies. In the case of the Cadillac, the chassis will be built in Detroit and shipped to Italy where Pannofarina will add the body and ship it back to the United States for assembly.

A 1987 or 1988 Pontiac model will likely have the most complicated ancestry of all. The as-yet-named car will be built in South Korea with the assistance of Isuzu from a design originally developed by GM's Opel subsidiary in West Germany.

## Earnings

Revenues and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

## Bafuda

2nd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	250.7	250.7
Profit	25.7	25.7
Per Share	0.81	0.81

## Netherlands

2nd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,240.0	1,240.0
Profit	124.0	124.0
Per Share	0.81	0.81

## Singapore

2nd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	2,250.0	2,250.0
Profit	225.0	225.0
Per Share	0.81	0.81

## United States

2nd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	2,250.0	2,250.0
Profit	225.0	225.0
Per Share	0.81	0.81

## Anderson Clayton

2nd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	2,250.0	2,250.0
Profit	225.0	225.0
Per Share	0.81	0.81

## THE EUROMARKETS

Session Ends Slightly Higher; Australian-dollar Issues Star

LONDON — The Eurobond market shook off early losses to end slightly higher Wednesday in moderate late trading, taking its cue from a firm U.S. credit market, dealers said.

Dollar straight made gains of 1/4 to 1/2 point, while floating-rate notes ended up 2 to 5 points.

The main feature of the primary market was the issue of two Australian-dollar issues, the first in more than a week, for BFG Finance BV and DG Bank, while Bank of Boston tapped the floating-rate note sector with a \$150-million "mis-match" issue.

The 45-million-Australian-dollar bond for BFG, paying 13 percent a year over five years, was issued at 100 1/4. It is secured by a deposit at the London branch of the Bank for Gemeinwirtschaft.

Lead managed by Banque Paribas Capital Markets, the issue was quoted at a discount of about 1 1/2 on the market, just inside its total 2 percent fees.

DG Bank's 60-million-dollar issue, paying 12 1/2 percent a year over five years, was issued at 100 1/4, with

Orion Royal Bank Ltd. as lead manager. It was quoted at a discount of about 1 1/4, well inside its 2 percent fees.

The Bank of Boston's issue pays 1/4 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate over its 15-year life.

Investors taking advantage of the "mis-match feature" — interest fixed monthly but paid twice annually — are protected by its guarantee to pay Libor flat for the rest of the interest period if one-month Libor exceeds the six-month rate.

It was quoted at about 99.73 on the market, well within the total 75-basis-point fees.

Chubb Electric Power Co.'s \$100-million bond was formally launched Wednesday. As expected, it pays 10 1/2 percent a year over 10 years and was priced at par.

Dealers said trading in the secondary market was affected by some European traders squaring their books ahead of Thursday's holiday. Markets in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and parts of West Germany are among those to be closed.

## Wednesday's

## OTC

## Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

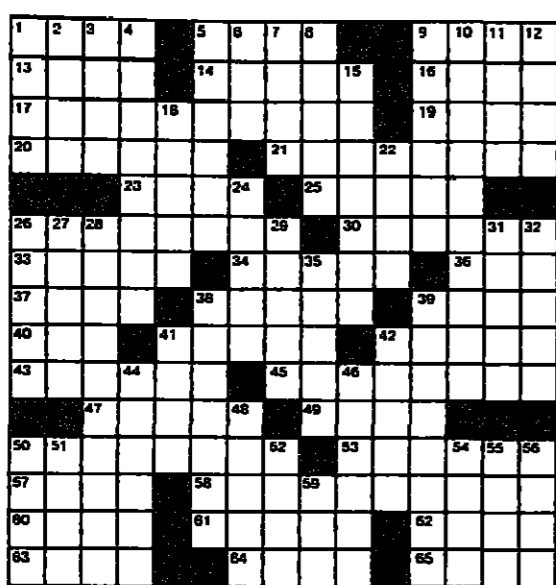
## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

## 12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG



**ACROSS**

1 Menace for Cleo's subjects  
5 Goo  
9 Pirate pelf  
13 Alto  
14 Cattle of India  
16 Smile  
17 Oppresses  
19 River isles  
20 Myster in Messina  
21 Consuming totally  
23 Produce  
25 Cardinal compass point  
26 Blind alleys  
30 Sadat's predecessor  
33 Fine silk net  
34 Kind of stitch or weave  
35 Volatile  
37 Of a period  
38 Brownish photo  
39 Business abbr.  
40 "Darling buds" time  
41 Young haddock  
42 Kind of knife  
43 Soprano from W. Va.  
45 Coated a soldering iron  
47 Obsolete

**DOWN**

1 Mailed  
50 Some pedestrians  
53 London's Arch  
57 Garbo film  
182  
58 Softpedaled; de-emphasized  
60 Home of the Cyclones  
61 Ten in two, on an alley  
62 Rough, rugged rock  
63 Start suddenly  
64 Lustrous mineral  
65 Shoe size

**12 Inhale suddenly**  
**15 Tallin's locale**  
**18 Less desirable land**  
**22 German river**  
**26 Details**  
**27 "Dandy King" of Naples: 1808**  
**28 Took it from the top, musically**  
**29 Flavor**  
**31 Hair-raising**  
**32 Tattered**  
**35 Proverbial non-waiters**  
**38 Tirades**  
**39 Kind of bridge**  
**41 declaret**  
**42 Double**  
**44 Most meek**  
**46 Moderate**  
**48 Stage devices**  
**49 Dressed**  
**51 Where the Tevere flows**  
**52 Quid-pro-quo deal**  
**54 Stable for Jersey's**  
**55 Like Cassius**  
**56 Barely bear**  
**58 Blue Eagle init.**

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

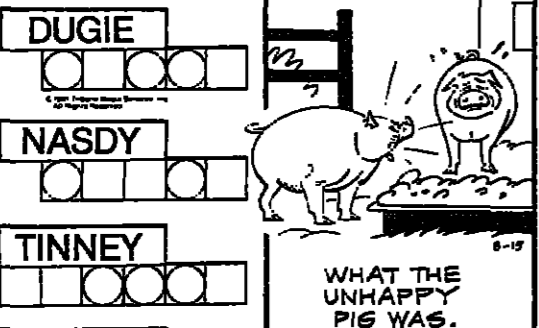
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"All of us want a brother!"

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "GROUP BARGE ADJUST EULOGY" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GROUP BARGE ADJUST EULOGY

Answer: How he felt about feeling bad—GOOD

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	28	21	28	28	21
Amsterdam	28	21	28	28	21
Antwerp	28	21	28	28	21
Berlin	28	21	28	28	21
Brussels	28	21	28	28	21
Bucharest	28	21	28	28	21
Budapest	28	21	28	28	21
Cardiff	28	21	28	28	21
Copenhagen	28	21	28	28	21
Dublin	28	21	28	28	21
Edinburgh	28	21	28	28	21
Frankfurt	28	21	28	28	21
Geneva	28	21	28	28	21
Hamburg	28	21	28	28	21
London	28	21	28	28	21
Lyon	28	21	28	28	21
Moscow	28	21	28	28	21
Munich	28	21	28	28	21
Nice	28	21	28	28	21
Paris	28	21	28	28	21
Prague	28	21	28	28	21
Reykjavik	28	21	28	28	21
Stockholm	28	21	28	28	21
Vienna	28	21	28	28	21
Zurich	28	21	28	28	21

THURSDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Very choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. MADRID: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. PARIS: Partly cloudy. ROME: Partly cloudy. ST. LOUIS: Partly cloudy. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. ZURICH: Partly cloudy.

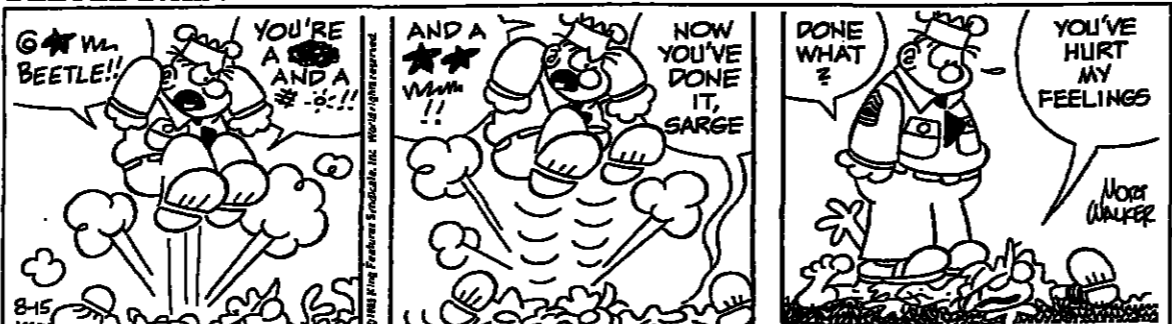
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



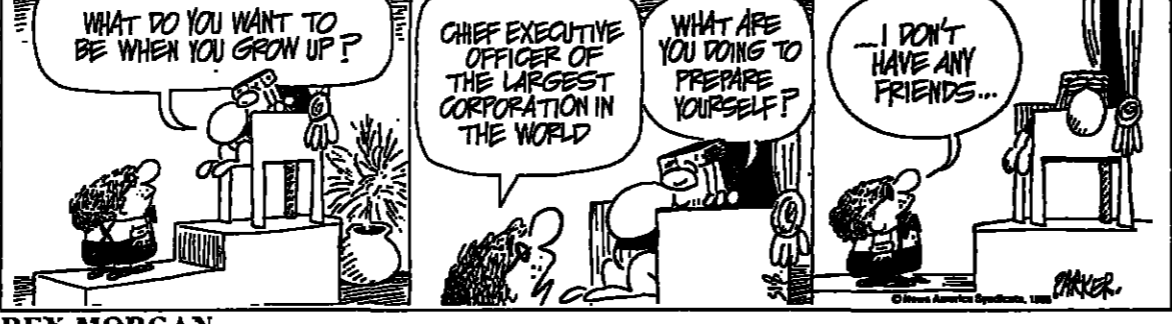
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## JUMBLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "GROUP BARGE ADJUST EULOGY" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GROUP BARGE ADJUST EULOGY

Answer: How he felt about feeling bad—GOOD

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	28	21	28	28	21
Amsterdam	28	21	28	28	21
Antwerp	28	21	28	28	21
Berlin	28	21	28	28	21
Brussels	28	21	28	28	21
Bucharest	28	21	28	28	21
Budapest	28	21	28	28	21
Cardiff	28	21	28	28	21
Copenhagen	28	21	28	28	21
Dublin	28	21	28	28	21
Edinburgh	28	21	28	28	21
Frankfurt	28	21	28	28	21
Geneva	28	21	28	28	21
Hamburg	28	21	28	28	21
London	28	21	28	28	21
Lyon	28	21	28	28	21
Moscow	28	21	28	28	21
Munich	28	21	28	28	21
Nice	28	21	28	28	21
Paris	28	21	28	28	21
Prague	28	21	28	28	21
Reykjavik	28	21	28	28	21
Stockholm	28	21	28	28	21
Vienna	28	21	28	28	21
Zurich	28	21	28	28	21

THURSDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Very choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. MADRID: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. PARIS: Partly cloudy. ROME: Partly cloudy. ST. LOUIS: Partly cloudy. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. ZURICH: Partly cloudy.

## BOOKS

## SLOW HOMECOMING

By Peter Handke. Translated from the German by Ralph Manheim. 279 pages. \$16.95. Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Stephen Koch

BACK in that busy springtime of 40 years ago when Hitler cheated the hangman, Peter Handke—now a leading literary figure in the first generation of Germans to grow up after the war—lived in Austria. Handke, who is 43, came of age with the internationalized protest generation of the 1960s. Like that of many in his generation, Handke's writing is programmatically modernist in ways not seen in Germany since the crumbling of the Weimar republic. His politics were formed less by the threat and taint of fascism than by the communist and anti-communist establishments of his childhood. "Slow Homecoming" is his ninth book to be translated into English. At this muddled moment of German-American relations he is in mid-career, and this may be the time to consider why he turns out to be less interesting than everything about him makes him appear.

He looks wonderful. He is a man of real intellectual power and sometimes visionary insight. His fingers are never far from the pulse. From beginnings in the vanguard West German theater of the '60s, Handke has served as an (almost) unflinching bellwether for the high-brow aesthetics that the '60s protest generation (almost) invariably preferred: dissociation, a distaste for realism, and a half-moralistic, half-mobish contempt for any conventional (save lowbrow) narrative style. Handke's plays of the '60s are more or less standard neo-Dada, filled with lots of cooled-out classroom Artaudian "madness" and pro forma "contempt" for the audience. Their leading idea is a tired-out but familiar Rousseauism (one play, inevitably, is about Kaspar Hauser)—all about the pathos and purity of the solipsistic mind and the corruptions of that evil adversary, human society.

During the 1970s, Handke expanded to novels and memoirs, and neo-Dada gave way to

what that decade so often misnamed "linguistics." The prose began to fill with talk about codes, sign-systems, deconstruction and de-mythification. Handke's obsession with the solitary, autistic, wordless purity within thereby maintained a certain patina of radicalism, though all his claims to be unmasking the bourgeois lie could not prevent a number of Brecht-besotted lefties from reviling Handke as a "privatist" bird-of-paradise, an imperialist lackey shackled up in his ivory tower. Tip-toeing through the murderous Baader-Meinhofized minefield of '70s literary-political chic, Handke emerged into the '80s seeming to reconsider (the terms now seem rather neo-Kantian) his shaky grip on the question of the self and liberty.

"Slow Homecoming" contains two long essays (one on fatherhood, one on Cézanne) and one near-fiction, tracking a Handke stand-in's trip home, from Alaska, across the United States, to West Germany. The "slow homecoming" in question is a difficult, contested, intellectual and spiritual journey that it is impossible not to respect and honor.

I find it almost incredible that a man of such gifts can make such rich material so stupidly dull. He had everything. Just look at his subjects: art and ethics in postwar Europe; a new German's dream of peace; the terror generation. There are philosophy and home, patriotism and desolation. "Slow Homecoming" is about exile and America; about father love and mother tongue; about landscape from the mudra to the south of France; about solipsism, radicalism, modernism.

Well, Handke brings to each new luscious bit the same cloyed, undramatic, entirely self-obsessed intelligence that spoiled the last. The thinking wears even as it impresses. This book bores with a tedious so uncanny as to be almost interesting, numbing the mind almost exactly to the degree that curiosity is piqued. This sado-masochistic transformation of interest into ennui is echoed throughout by the prose itself, which the unresponding intellect vaguely senses growing more gorgeous and confident as it sinks deeper into unreadability.

The answer lies in the solipsism that has been essential to Handke's artistic identity since day one. Handke has, in truth, only one subject, and it is not Cézanne. It is his own splendid self, or more precisely, his splendid self-absorption. Lesser issues merely test the staying power of this subject of subjects. True, he worries about his solipsism on almost every page, rather like the bore who keeps asking, "Am I boring you?" Nonetheless, that obsession is all that really interests him.

In one of his more memorable nasty phrases, D.H. Lawrence abused the poor, horny Bloomington for their "sex in the head." I submit that Peter Handke suffers from "self in the head." (Or to wax neo-Kantian, "history in the head"). The affliction was common to many of the '60s generation, on both sides of the Atlantic.

Stephen Koch, a novelist who teaches writing at Columbia University, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

## By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, North opened with one no-trump, nominally showing 16 to 18 points, certainly not an action that one would recommend to a student. The point count was insufficient and the distribution slightly eccentric.

The rationale was his possession of several inconspicuous assets: a strong five-card suit, three aces and two tens. Aces are undervalued in the standard point-count, and tens, while significant, are not valued at all.

North counted his points and raised to six no-trump, reaching an excellent contract. It will always succeed if the declarer can avoid the loss of a club trick, and has fair chances even if he misguesses the crucial queen.

When a heart was led, he

played low from dummy and the success of the finesse was both good news and bad news: he would still have chances after a club misguess, but six clubs would have been safe with any guess.

After finning with the heart ten in his hand, South finessed the queen and then did the right thing in clubs by leading to his ace and running the jack to make his slam.

This play was not based on good eyesight or a good hunch, but on good table presence. After the six no-trump bid, East had hesitated slightly before passing.

At favorable vulnerability he was obviously contemplating a save at the seven-level, assuming that six no-trump would make, he could afford to go down seven tricks and show a profit. He was right to pass, for seven spades or seven diamonds would have been too

NORTH  
♠ K J 4  
♥ A Q 8  
♦ K 7 2  
♣ K 9 8 4

EAST (D)  
♠ Q 10 8 6 5  
♥ J 9 7  
♦ 10 9 8 6 5  
♣ 3

South and North were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1 N.T. Pass 6 N.T.  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the heart two.

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Aug. 14  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	272	274	AA Corp	152	154
ABN-Holding	272	274	Allied-Lyons	152	154
ABN-Group	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Industries	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Real Estate	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Transport	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Utilities	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Other	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Total	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	272	274	AA Corp	152	154
ABN-Holding	272	274	Allied-Lyons	152	154
ABN-Group	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Industries	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Real Estate	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Transport	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Utilities	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Other	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Total	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	272	274	AA Corp	152	154
ABN-Holding	272	274	Allied-Lyons	152	154
ABN-Group	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Industries	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Real Estate	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Transport	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Utilities	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Other	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Total	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	272	274	AA Corp	152	154
ABN-Holding	272	274	Allied-Lyons	152	154
ABN-Group	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Industries	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Real Estate	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Transport	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Utilities	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Other	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154
ABN-Total	272	274	Amalgamated	152	154

مكتبة الأمل

## SPORTS

## With Langston and Davis Back in Form, Mariners Tighten Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**SEATTLE**—Mark Langston and Alvin Davis, a pair of 1984 rookie stars who have struggled this season, rediscovered some of their magic and tightened the American League West race Tuesday night.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Langston, who won 17 games in 1984, scattered 10 hits in only his second complete game of the season, and Davis hit a home run as the Seattle Mariners downed California, 11-4, trimming the Angels' lead to two games over Kansas City.

Langston has been hampered by a sore elbow this season and was forced to go on the disabled list June 7. "I think it's the first time all year I've gone a whole game without pain," said Langston, who registered his first victory since May 15. "I felt strong in the ninth. I've had enough of this and hopefully I can write it off and start pitching again."

Davis, who was the league's 1984 rookie of the year with 27 homers, has 11 in 1985.

The Mariners made it easy for Langston by reaching starter Ron Romankov for 12 hits and 10 runs in 3 1/2 innings. Al Cowens

drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single and Jim Presley added a sacrifice fly to give the Mariners a 3-0 lead in the first. He made it 6-0 in the third when Dave Henderson singled to drive in Gorman Thomas and Jack Perconte added a two-run homer.

Romanick was finally relieved in the fourth when Seattle scored four runs on RBI singles by Henderson and Bob Kearney, and Spike Owen's two-run double off Al Holland. Davis' home run closed out Seattle's scoring.

**Orioles 4, Indians 4:** In Baltimore, Mike Young homered from both sides of the plate to lead the Orioles past Cleveland. Young, who has six home runs in his last 12 games, hit his second of the game and 17th of the season to break a 4-4 tie in the eighth off reliever Rich Thompson. Alan Wiggins, who had three hits on the night, tripled home two runs later in the inning.

**Twins 5, A's 1:** In Minneapolis, Mickey Hatcher hit a three-run homer, his first in four months, and Tom Brunansky hit a home run with a man on to pace a season-high 17-hit attack that buried Oakland at Minnesota.

**Red Sox 3, Yankees 3:** In Boston, Darryl Motley hit a three-run homer and Steve

Balboni broke an 0-for-28 Fenway Park slump with an RBI single to highlight a four-run fifth that propelled Kansas City past the Red Sox. George Brett raised his league-leading batting average to .358 with four hits; Boston's Wade Boggs, who had a home run and a double in five at-bats, is hitting .356.

**White Sox 4, Yankees 3:** In Chicago, pinch hitter Reid Nichols delivered an eighth-inning sacrifice fly that ended New York's seven-game winning streak. Held hitless for 4 1/2 innings, the White Sox came back on home runs by Ron Kittle and Carlton Fisk. Kittle, who has five homers in his last seven games, got the first hit off starter Marty Bystrom in the fifth and Fisk tied the game, 3-3, in the seventh with his major-league-high 31st of the season.

**Blue Jays 5, Rangers 3:** In Arlington, Texas, back-to-back homers by Lloyd Moseby and Rance Mulliniks highlighted a five-run first that beat the Rangers and extended Toronto's lead over New York to seven games in the Eastern Division.

**Tippec 5, Brewers 4:** In Milwaukee, Lou Whitaker led off the top of the 13th with a home run and Nelson Simmons drove in an insurance run that enabled Detroit to hold off the Brewers. After Whitaker's 17th

home of the year, Lance Parrish doubled and Simmons singled him home. Willie Hernandez picked up his 23d save of the year despite giving up a home run to Ted Simmons in home 13th.

**Dodgers 2, Braves 1:** In the National League, in Los Angeles, Mike Marshall hit a two-out, two-run homer in the eighth to give the Dodgers their fifth straight triumph. The only Atlanta run was a result of two errors in the third, extending to 43 the Los Angeles pitching staff's string of consecutive innings without allowing an earned run.

**Giants 4, Astros 2:** In San Francisco, Mike Krukow struck out a career-high 12 batters and Bob Brenly broke a 2-2 tie in the seventh with his 15th homer of the year to spark the Giants. Krukow—who also hit his first home run of the season—explained his sharp pitching by saying, "I was inventing things today and getting them over for strikes."

**Expos 4, Cubs 1:** In Chicago, Andre Dawson's two-run double in the second inning supported the seven-hit pitching of Joe Hesketh and Jeff Reardon and paced Montreal to its fourth victory in five games. Dawson also made what Expo Manager Buck Rodgers called "a momen-

um saver" to end the fourth, when he chased down a double by Jody Davis and made a strong throw that was relayed home by second baseman Vance Law to nip Ron Cey. Scott Sanderson became the fifth Chicago starter to be lost to injury when he tore a ligament in his right knee in the second inning.

**Mets 4, Phillies 2:** In New York, rookie Rick Aguilera recorded his third straight victory and went 2-for-2 with an RBI as the Mets won their ninth straight. The victors Wally Backman went 3-for-4 and extended his hitting streak to 12 games. Backman is 18-for-31 this season against Philadelphia.

**Cardinals 6, Pirates 5:** In St. Louis, Joaquin Andujar won his major league-leading 19th game of the year as the Cardinals handed Pittsburgh its seventh consecutive loss. Darrell Porter delivered a two-run double after Terry Pendleton had tied the game with a single in the home sixth.

**Reds 3, Padres 2:** In San Diego, Dave Parker's leadoff home run highlighted a three-run fourth and John Franco pitched three innings of scoreless relief to help Cincinnati snap a four-game losing streak. The winners' Pete Rose got one hit; he needs 20 more to break Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,191. (AP, UPI)



**RUNTHROUGH**—Henry Weston, on a 14,400-mile (22,530-kilometer) worldwide marathon to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund, arrived in Singapore on Wednesday from Malaysia. Having moved through Europe and Asia since April 1, the 23-year-old Briton hopes to be back in London early next year after jaunts through Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States.

## West German Boats Win Admiral's Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PLYMOUTH, England**—West Germany won the 18-nation Admiral's Cup yachting trophy here Wednesday for the second straight year and third time overall.

On handicap-corrected time, West Germany's Outsider took second place overall in the cup competition; Rubin VII was fifth and Diva G eighth, giving the defending champions 1,881 points. Britain (1,596 points) was second and New Zealand (1,467) third, followed by Australia, Singapore, France, Austria and the United States.

Britain and New Zealand each lost a yacht in the 605-mile (974-kilometer) Fastnet Race, the final leg of the five-stage Admiral's Cup series along England's south coast. But so commanding was its Fastnet performance that West Germany would have won overall even had Jade and Epic not bowed out on Monday with broken masts.

Sweden's Carat crossed the Fastnet finish line first among cup boats; Diva G, second, was followed within two and a half hours by Outsider and Rubin VII.

Jade and Epic were among 24 of 52 cup boats that didn't finish the Fastnet, many being damaged or otherwise damaged, or capsizing in storms.

The total of retirements in the fleet of 246 had reached 142 by the time Carat crossed the line Wednesday. There were no serious injuries this year, but it was the toughest Fastnet since 1979, when 15 people were killed as gales wrecked the fleet.

"It was quite incredible out

there," said Tilmor Hansen, Outsider's owner, of a series that saw the fleet at times battling force nine gales. "We sometimes get strong winds at the beginning of the season on the Baltic Sea, but we had never experienced anything like this. Quite a contrast from 1983, when we didn't have enough sunken cream. This time we didn't have enough dry underwear."

Panda of Britain was the first cup boat on corrected time in the Fastnet. The remaining British yacht, Phoenix, placed fourth on handicap and was the cup's top individual boat overall. (AP, UPI)

## Atlantic City's Perfect Matchup

By Shirley Povich

Washington Post Service

**ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.**—Every Thursday night in the Resorts Hotel there is a match toward the Cotillion Ballroom, the small area where the fights are held.

The movement out of the hotel's casino area begins around 8. Those headed for the fights pass by the thump-thump of the slot machines, the soft flap-flap of the blackjack dealers, the exhortatory action at the dice tables, the whir-and-clicking of the roulette wheels.

Fight night in the Resorts Hotel is in its sixth year as an ongoing success story. This is a Bob Arum-ESPN production. Vows in the boxing business are at best fragile, but nothing is as cohesive as mutual benefit, and Arum, ESPN's cable television network and Resorts all know they're onto a good thing.

Many a week, the Thursday fights are ESPN's top-rated show. Five years ago, Resorts was begging other cable systems to carry the fights and paid them for doing so. Now they ask for the fights and pay ESPN and Arum handsomely. The hotel also pays Arum, and reveals in the advertising that brings in more casino clients.

The weekly fight cards are something below title caliber, but they are more than a cut above the club fights of a generation past, those bucket-of-blood carnivals that were hailed as the incubators of future champions.

Fighters and managers by the hundreds are pleading to get on the ESPN shows, eager for the exposure, for a chance to make a \$500 purse, the going rate for a preliminary six-round, looking to graduate to the \$2,000 and \$3,000 and sometimes \$5,000 paydays that come with the feature bouts.

Ray Mancini, the former lightweight champion, got his start on ESPN. So did his recent two-time conqueror, Livingstone Bramble. Roberto Duran began his comeback on ESPN.

Important sponsors are aware of the ESPN ratings. Anheuser-Busch, The Wall Street Journal, Sotheby and Old Spice are regular Thursday night advertisers, at \$5,000 per 30-second spot. The package for Anheuser-Busch includes its name on two of the ring posts; the other two are reserved for the hotel, and all four get big play in the camera sweeps. The ring floor features the Budweiser logo.

Where do the fighters come from? Arum's company, Top Rank Inc., attends to that. It has the pick of the top contenders among the estimated 3,000 boxers in this country and below the border. How do they pick them? Usually by computer.

Matchmaker Teddy Brenner's assistant, Bruce Trampler, is the father of the computer. With \$50,000 from Arum, Trampler put together a computer that contains the history, and also the destiny, of most of the world's boxers.

The records are scrutinized, and the matchups are created. When Top Rank wants a special fight for ESPN, Brenner and Trampler go to work, in the cunning tradition of matchmakers.

"I call one manager," said Brenner, "and tell him, 'Joe, I got an easy fight for you. Your man can't win this one, and it will lead to a big shot.' And on the other phone, Trampler is calling the other manager and saying, 'Charlie, I



Bob Arum  
 "The increase will be substantial."

got an easy fight for you. The guy is made for your man, and we can make the match right now. That's the fight business."

ESPN cable had only 4.5 million residences wired when it went into business with Top Rank in 1980. The count is now 37 million, and ESPN last year spun off 20 percent of the company to ABC-Video for \$60 million.

Arum gets a \$31,000 stipend from ESPN every week to help pay the fighters and stage the shows. Resorts Hotel provides the trappings and publicity and keeps what live gate there is (its biggest gambling clients get free tickets). Anheuser-Busch kicks in something extra when the show is a special one, and from all parties, Arum gets a splendid expense account.

He also peddles the show to foreign networks. "Italy is our best customer, and pays us \$15,000 for every show," said Arum. "When Don Curry went over there to fight Nino La Rocca recently, he was astounded at the reception he got. The Italians already knew him, thanks to ESPN."

Top Rank started off getting a meager \$10,000 a show from ESPN. By degrees it has moved past \$30,000, and next year, said Arum, "I would say the increase will be, well, substantial." For ESPN it has been an excellent deal, often outpacing the big investment it has in United States Football League games in the ratings. Viewing audiences have been averaging more than a million, and the returns overrun the daily program.

"Viewers don't care whether it's live action if they see an exciting fight," Arum said. "They can see the reruns next week, next month, any time. For insomniacs, reruns go on as late as 3 A.M., and every month there is a special showing of the highlights of recent shows."

Resorts Hotel is pleased with the deal. On fight nights the gambling action goes up an estimated 16 percent, nearly \$400,000. It seems fight-going gamblers return to the tables after the bouts.

The fight business isn't thriving anywhere except on ESPN. The heavyweight situation with Larry Holmes at the top is a dreary muddle. Hagler is the only valid idol and he is without a solid opponent. The networks have cut far back on fight shows and have no continuity. That's why ESPN has continuity. Arum says. And all parties—fighters, fans, advertisers, promoters and the casino—are eating it up.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Weather Jeopardizes Cup Ski Racing

**VALLE DE LAS LENAS, Argentina (UPI)**—High winds on Tuesday caused the suspension of training for Thursday's downhill, the opening race of the World Cup ski season. The 93 competitors from 15 countries need at least one full day of training before the event.

A second race is to be run in Las Lenas on Saturday; organizers have already canceled the last of the three scheduled Argentina races — at Bariloche, on Aug. 24 — for lack of snow.

## Nets of NBA Sign Wohl as Head Coach

**EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. (AP)**—The New Jersey Nets on Tuesday named Dave Wohl, 35, their ninth head coach and sixth in five seasons. For the last three years an assistant with the Los Angeles Lakers, Wohl played in 47 games for the Nets from 1976-78. His three-year contract with the National Basketball Association team is for a reported \$550,000.

The announcement ended a two-month search for a successor to Stan Albeck, who left after last season to take the coaching job with the Chicago Bulls. In June, Villanova Coach Rollie Massimino rejected a 10-year contract that would have paid him about \$400,000 annually.

The Nets have qualified for the NBA playoffs during each of the last four seasons, but have made it to the second round only once. They were a disappointing 42-40 during the 1984-85 regular season.

## Yount Will Have Surgery on Shoulder

**MILWAUKEE (UPI)**—Robin Yount's troublesome right shoulder, which forced the All-Star shortstop to the less demanding outfield, will be operated on for calcium deposits during the first week in September, the baseball club announced on Tuesday.

The American League's most valuable player in 1982, when Milwaukee won the pennant and took St. Louis to seven games in the World Series, Yount developed the problem in 1983. Late last season he was relegated to designated-hitter duty because he could not throw across the infield. Yount, 29, was operated on during the off-season and has played the outfield this year to ease the stress on his shoulder.

## SCOREBOARD

## Football

## CFL Leaders

Team	TD	C	FG	P	Yds
Kannard, Wyo	12	15	4	63	179
Ridgway, Sask	12	13	10	4	138
Passafium, B.C.	9	21	7	9	81
Jenkins, B.C.	8	8	8	48	8
Kurtz, Minn	10	10	9	1	41
Dorsey, Ott	11	7	5	37	10
Roof, Ham	10	10	5	37	10
Griff, Tor	9	9	4	37	10
Harv, Cal	4	0	0	36	31
Hess, Tor	10	13	9	9	31

## RUSHING

Team	Yds	Att	Avg	TD
Jenkins, B.C.	72	28	2.6	5
Roof, Ham	41	43	1.4	4
Cowan, Edm	37	31	1.2	4
Dunham, Edm	34	22	1.5	7
Griff, Tor	25	20	1.3	4
Ellis, Sask	25	20	1.3	4
Harv, Cal	18	20	0.9	3
Hess, Tor	14	16	0.9	3
Watts, Ott	13	14	0.9	3

## PASSING

Team	Att	Yds	TD	Int
Passafium, B.C.	211	132	7	7
Dunham, Edm	176	107	12	7
Burns, Cal	171	102	7	6
Canham, Wyo	155	92	10	7
Dewett, B.C.	148	96	11	4
Hallway, Tor	132	94	14	6
Griff, Tor	129	103	12	8
Watts, Ott	146	74	5	5
Canham, Wyo	30	33	4	2

## RECEIVING

Team	Yds	Att	Avg	TD
Ellis, Sask	42	54	0.8	3
Griff, Tor	34	58	0.6	4
Woods, Edm	28	45	0.6	1
Canham, Wyo	26	48	0.5	2
Kelly, Edm	24	48	0.5	2
Taylor, Tor	21	45	0.5	2
Fernandez, B.C.	20	49	0.4	2
Watts, Ott	34	39	0.9	3
Canham, Wyo	18	32	0.6	2

## PUNTING

Team	Yds	Att	Avg	TD
Clark, Ott	56	74	0.8	7
Ruff, Edm	52	74	0.7	6
Dixon, Edm	45	20	2.3	4
Passafium, B.C.	46	76	0.6	6
Canham, Wyo	26	50	0.5	4
Hess, Tor	24	41	0.6	7
McTavish, Minn	53	22	2.4	6
Ford, Edm	33	12	2.8	5

## KICKOFF RETURNS

Team	Yds	Att	Avg	TD
Zeno, Ott	14	281	0.05	0
Pharo, Minn	8	227	0.04	0
Fields, Ham	8	178	0.05	0
Townsend, Wyo	4	174	0.02	0
Stewart, Sask	4	149	0.03	0
Canham, Wyo	4	147	0.03	0
Jenkins, B.C.	5	140	0.04	0
Woods, Edm	8	136	0.06	0
Ford, Edm	8	124	0.07	0
Edwards, Sask	7	120	0.06	0

## Baseball

## Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Montreal	22	8	.731	0
Chicago	20	10	.667	1
Headline, Red Sox (3) and Boston (7)	19	11	.633	2
Headline, Red Sox (3) and Boston (7)	19	11	.633	2
Headline, Red Sox (3) and Boston (7)	19	11	.633	2

## GOLF

## PGA Leaders

Player	Score	Par
1. Curtis Strange	67	-11
2. Larry Mize	70	-8
3. Larry Mize	70	-8
4. Corey Pavin	71	-7
5. Mark O'Meara	71	-7
6. Calvin Peete	72	-6
7. Craig Stadler	72	-6
8. Bernard Langer	73	-5
9. Hal Sutton	73	-5
10. Fuzzy Zoeller	74	-4
11. Hubert Green	74	-4
12. John Cook	75	-3
13. Lanny Wadkins	75	-3
14. Larry Mize	76	-2
15. Seve Ballesteros	76	-2

## EARNINGS

Player	Earnings
1. Curtis Strange	\$22,581
2. Larry Mize	\$19,703
3. Larry Mize	\$19,703
4. Corey Pavin	\$18,703
5. Mark O'Meara	\$18,703
6. Calvin Peete	\$18,703
7. Craig Stadler	\$18,703
8. Bernard Langer	\$18,703
9. Hal Sutton	\$18,703
10. Fuzzy Zoeller	\$18,703
11. Hubert Green	\$18,703
12. John Cook	\$18,703
13. Lanny Wadkins	\$18,703
14. Larry Mize	\$18,703
15. Seve Ballesteros	\$18,703

## BASEBALL

**BALTIMORE**—Announced that Lanny Wadkins, second baseman, will play for Rochester of the International League.

**MILWAUKEE**—Called out Ray Seaver, pitcher, and Carlton Fisk, infielder, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League. Sent Chuck Porter, pitcher, to Sebel of the Midwest League.

**SEATTLE**—Options Jim Leavelle, pitcher, to the California of the Pacific Coast League. Purchased the contract of Jack Luecke, pitcher, from California.

## FOOTBALL

**Canadians Football League**—Options Fred Ovens, defensive back, to the Saskatchewan Roughriders.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**—Activated Henry Vanden, wide receiver, from the injured reserve list.

**MONTREAL**—Activated Rich Thomas, running back, from injured reserve.

## Transition

## ST. LOUIS—Signed Pat Tilley, wide receiver, to a one-year contract.

**SAN DIEGO**—Cut Tim Fox, safety, Billy White, running back, and Billy Vannoy, cornerback.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Released Derek Bunch, linebacker, and Gary Thomas, cornerback.

**TAMPA BAY**—Cut James Owens, running back.

## HOCKEY

**National Hockey League**—Signed Mike McEwen, defenseman, to a one-year contract.

**DETROIT**—Signed Mike McEwen, defenseman, to a one-year contract.

**QUEBEC**—Signed Paul Giguere, center, to a one-year contract.

**TORONTO**—Signed Martin Stachy, right wing.

**COLLEGE**—Picked Cheyenne University on one-year probation for recruiting violations in its women's basketball program.

**ALFRED**—Named Lawrence Hill, head coach, and assistant coach.

